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**HAILING THE CHIEF**—Party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev applauds in response to standing ovation he received after address yesterday. Among the dignitaries is Premier Alexei N. Kosygin (front row, second from right), President Nikolaj V. Podgorny (at his right) and party theoretician Mikhail A. Suslov.

## Brezhnev Calls for Red Unity, New Economy at Lenin Fete

By Bernard Gwertzman  
MOSCOW, April 21 (NYT).—Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist Party leader, today marked the 40th anniversary of Lenin's birth with a speech in which he called for "red unity" and a new economic system for the Soviet Union.

At the Kremlin ceremonies attended by most of the world's leading Communists and the entire Soviet Politburo, Mr. Brezhnev paid glowing tribute to the "gigantic figure" of Lenin, whose centennial falls tomorrow.

But the Soviet party's general secretary mixed his expected praise for the Soviet Union's accomplishments with reminders that everything was not working well, particularly in the economy, and "we do not close our eyes" to those ills.

Noting that the 24th party congress will be held this year and a five-year plan announced, Mr. Brezhnev said that the country is to take new major decisions to determine the ways of development of the Soviet economy over a considerable period ahead.

**New Economic Policies**  
This seemed to suggest that he was planning to announce new economic policies and possibly new personnel changes, as have been suggested upon in recent weeks.

The 11-man Politburo was together for the first time since last May 7, indicating that the 11 members of the group were well enough to attend. Mikhail A. Suslov, who had been on the sick list for a long time, occasionally put on his glasses to shield his eyes from the television light.

It was Mr. Brezhnev's fourth nationally televised speech in the past six days and further underscored his preeminence in the party leadership. Today's oration, which lasted for three hours, not including half-hour intermissions, was more emotional than his other speeches at week, particularly his policy speeches in Khar'kov.

Because of the occasion, the speech was heavy in ideology, with quotations from the Soviet founder liberally sprinkled through the text to provide justifications for Soviet policy. The overriding theme was that the Soviet Union was correct.

**Plaque to Lenin Put Up in London**  
LONDON, April 21 (Reuters).—Visiting Soviet lawmaker Jan Peire today unveiled a plaque commemorating Lenin and the modest white painted house in central London where he worked to create the world's first Communist state.

In a ceremony marking Lenin's birth 100 years ago tomorrow, British Housing Minister Anthony Greenwood described Russia's passionate revolutionary as a leader who changed the course of history yet remained a man of the people.

The unveiling took place in the front room of the 233-year-old house in Clerkenwell Green where Lenin lived during one of six London visits between 1902 and 1911.

## Hunger Strike by Prisoners Opens 4th Year of Greek Junta

ATHENS, April 21 (UPI).—More than 1,000 political prisoners and detainees were reported on a 34-hour hunger strike today to protest the third anniversary of the military coup that brought the regime headed by Premier George Papadopoulos to power.

Lawyers and relatives of prisoners said there was a total strike at prisons in Athens and Salonika and on the island of Crete. About 300 persons, including 25 women, are serving prison terms imposed by military courts. Persons held in detention raise the total to 1,200.

The government ordered the official celebration of the coup anniversary postponed until May 3 because of the Orthodox holy week, which began Monday.

But in a message addressed to Greeks overseas, Premier Papadopoulos said his government was strong and stable.

"The truth shines brilliantly," he said, "and Greece—prosperous, harmonious, hardworking, proud and strong—follows the road to sound democracy and stable economic development."

## Socialist Minority Cabinet Assumes Office in Austria

VIENNA, April 21 (Reuters).—Bruno Kreisky took the oath today as chancellor of the first Socialist government in Austria's history.

Mr. Kreisky, whose party is two seats short of an absolute majority in the 18-member National Assembly, decided to form a minority government after coalition negotiations with the conservative People's Party collapsed yesterday.

The conservatives lost their majority in last month's general elections in which the Socialists emerged as the biggest party.

Mr. Kreisky, 58, who was once imprisoned by the Gestapo, is Austria's first chancellor of Jewish origin.

The 13-member cabinet, sworn in by President Franz Jonas today, has a formidable task in pushing through a program of domestic reforms.

It can expect stiff opposition from the conservatives and the far-right Freedom Party, which have 20 and 10 seats respectively.

But Mr. Kreisky might count on occasional backing from the Freedom Party, which supports his plan for electoral reforms giving smaller parties a better chance at the polls.

Observers predict that the Socialists will call new elections—perhaps within a year—in the hope of winning an absolute majority.

Foreign policy is almost certain to remain unchanged under Mr. Kreisky, who was foreign minister for eight years when the Socialists were junior partners in a coalition with the People's Party.

Austria is committed to neutral status under the 1955 state treaty with the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France, which restored Austrian sovereignty and independence after World War II.

The other members of the government are little known abroad. The new foreign minister, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, 55, was Austria's ambassador in Prague until recently. He is a noted authority on international law.

## 32 Congressmen Bid NATO Halt Aid to Greece

NEW YORK, April 21 (UPI).—Thirty-two congressmen called yesterday on the NATO countries to halt all military, economic and technical aid to the government of Greece.

The congressmen said the country's current rulers could not have held power for three days "if the nations of the world had shunned them."

## Appeals to Hanoi for Serious Talks Nixon Pledges to Withdraw 150,000 More GIs in Year

By Robert B. Sample Jr.  
SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., April 21 (NYT).—President Nixon pledged last night to withdraw an additional 150,000 troops from South Vietnam over the next year and once again appealed to the North Vietnamese to undertake serious negotiations.

Speaking to the country from his residence here, Mr. Nixon took "significant" withdrawals in the early stages of the plan. It was entirely possible that more men would be withdrawn near the end of the timetable, especially if battlefield conditions took a sudden turn for the worse. And the President himself said:

"The timing and pace of these new withdrawals within the overall schedule will be determined by our best judgment of the current military and diplomatic situation."

On balance, however, officials here portrayed the announcement as a vote of confidence in the President's Vietnamization program—that is, the effort to train and equip South Vietnamese forces to assume a larger share of the burden, and to "pacify" the rural countryside and bring ever-larger areas of it under government control.

Mr. Nixon noted "significant advances" in the Vietnam situation.

**No Diplomatic Success**  
On the diplomatic front, however, Mr. Nixon reported no progress and appeared bleak about the future. He pinned the blame entirely on the intransigence of the enemy and its insistence on the removal of the Saigon regime of President Nguyen Van Thieu as a precondition to meaningful talks.

"It is Hanoi and Hanoi alone," the President declared, "that stands today blocking the path to a just peace for the peoples of Asia."

In strong terms, Mr. Nixon condemned what he called the adventurism of the North Vietnamese in Laos and Cambodia in recent months. He expressed deep concern over Hanoi's "over aggression" against Cambodia, its "new offensives in neutral Laos," and continuing infiltration of South Vietnam down the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

**Says Enemy Has Failed**  
The President did not seek to explain or interpret the meaning of the accelerated enemy activity throughout Indochina. Other officials, however, in what they conceded to be a cheerful interpretation, said that Hanoi may have concluded that military victory in South Vietnam was now out of the question and has thus determined to take out its frustrations in Laos and Cambodia.

The President himself gave a similarly negative assessment of Hanoi's prospects in South Vietnam, announcing that the enemy had "failed to win the war in Vietnam" and declaring:

"The decision I have announced tonight means that we finally have in sight the just peace we are seeking."

Mr. Nixon offered no new diplomatic initiatives of his own. The administration's major ambition, he said, remained a "political solution that reflects the will of the South Vietnamese people."

In what may turn out to be a subtle but important change, however, Mr. Nixon did not insist on free elections as the preferred mechanism by which "the will of the South Vietnamese" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



President Nixon announcing new Vietnam withdrawals.

## Hanoi Chief Plans Indochina Red Linkup Against U.S.

By James F. Clarity  
MOSCOW, April 21 (NYT).—Le Duan, the North Vietnamese Communist party chief, said today that the people of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia would unify their efforts against U.S. forces in Southeast Asia.

He implied that such unity was necessary because "the socialist camp" in Southeast Asia was threatened with encirclement by anti-Communist forces.

Le Duan, in a speech at the Kremlin during Lenin's centennial ceremonies, seemed to be hinting for the first time publicly that Hanoi was considering a united military front against the United States and other anti-Communist forces in Southeast Asia.

This could add a new dimension to the already complicated Southeast Asian situation. Until now, Hanoi has not publicly admitted any involvement in the affairs of Laos, Cambodia, or even South Vietnam. If a united front of some sort were initiated by Hanoi, it could serve North Vietnam as justification for increasing its military activities in all three of its neighbor-countries.

The newest aspect of Le Duan's pronouncement was his reference to the people of Cambodia, where an anti-Communist regime seized power last month from Prince Norodom Sihanouk, considered a neutralist who leaned to the side of the Communists.

"It is quite obvious," Le Duan said, "that the American imperialists intend to widen the war throughout Indochina..."

## Equipment and Active Intervention Cambodia Makes Urgent Appeal to Nixon

By Henry Kamm  
PHNOM PENH, April 21 (NYT).—Premier Lon Nol sent an urgent personal appeal to President Nixon yesterday to help Cambodia in its critical situation, high Cambodian sources disclosed today.

The premier was said to have asked specifically for two kinds of assistance: Military equipment and arms and the active intervention in time the hope of the Cambodian leadership that the United States, fighting the same enemy in South Vietnam, would rally to Cambodia's side.

Simultaneously, the government dispatched to Paris a delegation headed by Phlo Prung, a senior diplomat, to appeal for aid from the French government.

The mission will also appeal for assistance from the stable Cambodian colony in France.

The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces are rapidly proceeding to cut all roads leading to Phnom Penh from the east and south and are approaching the outskirts of the capital. They are also choosing the spots where they will strike as by the admission of high Cambodian military sources, have the initiative throughout their area of operation.

## Cambodians Use Vietnamese As Shield, 30 Are Casualties

SAANG, Cambodia, April 21 (Reuters).—Some 30 Vietnamese were killed or wounded today when they were caught in a crossfire between Cambodian and Viet Cong forces near here today, eyewitnesses said.

They were among a group of 90 Vietnamese ordered by the Cambodian Army to march toward the town of Saang, which lies 18 miles south of Phnom Penh and which was captured two days ago by the Viet Cong. The group was carrying a white flag.

The Vietnamese were approaching the Viet Cong positions when both the Viet Cong and Cambodian troops opened fire, catching the civilians in the middle, the eyewitnesses said.

Ten foreign journalists who accompanied the group escaped without injury through undergrowth along the edge of the Bassac River.

As many as 30 dead and wounded lay on the road after the shooting. The group, which included small children and old men and women, had been used by Cambodian troops preparing to attack Saang as a screen in hopes of preventing the Viet Cong from opening fire.

As they drew near the Viet Cong, one of the guerrillas raised himself from cover and held up a hand telling the group to halt. Suddenly a shot was fired and the civilians were left in the direct line of fire between the two forces.

The Vietnamese had been given leaflets to pass to the Viet Cong urging them to leave Cambodia.

The Vietnamese were brought here on trucks at noon and stood for more than an hour with a white flag alongside the front line of Cambodian troops. A loudspeaker broadcast the Cambodian troops' intentions to the Viet Cong.

Brig. Gen. Sosthene Fernandez, military commander of Cambodia's Second Military Region, told reporters: "This is a very new experiment to appeal to the conscience of the other side. If it is not our fault, they will also reveal their own positions, which will be very interesting for us."

## Action in Space—The space agency has just released pictures taken by the astronauts aboard Apollo-13 after the emergency which forced them to abort their lunar landing mission.

In the picture above, John L. Swigert Jr. and another astronaut hook up jerry-built pipe system to the lithium hydroxide canisters in the lunar module to clean the atmosphere of its excessive carbon dioxide.



## But House Liberal Faults Plan

Nixon Speech Wins Praise  
From Some Key Democrats

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Democratic leaders in Congress today praised President Nixon's decision to withdraw 150,000 more troops from Vietnam but a liberal Democratic House leader charged Mr. Nixon had "pledged to the generals" seeking a slower pullout rate.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., said the President's plan to remove the additional 150,000 troops was "a very good one."

House Speaker Carl Albert, D. Mont., said Mr. Nixon's "very strong and very hopeful... a very good one."

But Rep. Ronald Fraser of Minnesota, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Study Group, charged that the President's one-year withdrawal period leaves open the "possibility... that no troops will be withdrawn until the very last months."

The generals involved in Vietnam, he said, had wanted a slower rate of troop withdrawals, and "in effect, Nixon has acceded to them."

Seen as "Serious Risk"

Another House liberal, Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal, D. N.Y., said Mr. Nixon was taking "a serious risk by dragging out withdrawal over a long period of time and never saying he will withdraw support troops." The President specified "combat forces" in speaking of pullout plans.

Former Democratic national chairman Sen. Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma said Mr. Nixon "obviously" had reached a "compromise" designed to please the military leaders urging a slowdown... the

Hanoi Chief Predicts Reds  
Will Link Up in Indochina

(Continued from Page 1)

Vietnam as containing the "propagandistic pretext" he needs to justify prolonging the war.

They also said the U.S. plans for new troop reductions were announced to influence coming congressional elections.

The official news agency Tass, in a report from Washington, said the President "reaffirmed the former attitude he had set out in the so-called Guam doctrine."

"The President again repeated that the rate of American withdrawals from Vietnam, as before, would depend on progress at the Paris negotiations and the level of enemy activity," Tass added.

"These conditions are known to give a propagandistic pretext to the Nixon administration for

attempts to vindicate in the opinion of the American people the policy of prolongation of the war, as the American people more and more vigorously press for the United States immediate withdrawal from Vietnam."

The agency said Mr. Nixon had announced the planned withdrawal of 150,000 troops because he was "compelled to reckon with public opinion due to the forthcoming congressional elections in the fall."

Reporting President Nixon's statement that he would "not hesitate to take strong and effective measures" in the event of increased military action by adversaries of the Saigon regime, as well as in Laos and Cambodia, Tass said, "such measures can only mean a new stage of escalation of the war."

## Nixon's Address on Vietnam

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., April 21.—Following is the text of President Nixon's television address to the nation as released by the White House:

I have requested this television time to give you a progress report on our plan to bring a just peace to Vietnam. When I first outlined our program last June, I stated that the rate of American withdrawals from Vietnam would depend on three criteria—progress in the training of the South Vietnamese, progress in the Paris negotiations, and the level of enemy activity.

Tonight I am pleased to report that progress in training and equipping South Vietnamese forces has substantially exceeded our original expectations last June.

Very significant advances have also been made in pacification. The percentage of the rural population in secure areas under the government of South Vietnam has grown steadily while that under Viet Cong control has dropped sharply.

Although we recognize that problems remain, these are encouraging trends.

## Reports With Regret

However, I must report with regret that no progress has been made in the negotiating front. The enemy still demands that we unilaterally and unconditionally withdraw all American forces, that in the process we overthrow the elected government of South Vietnam and that the United States accept a political settlement that would leave the practical consequence of the forcible imposition of a Communist government upon the people of South Vietnam.

That would mean humiliation and defeat for the United States. As I have repeatedly stated, that we cannot and will not accept.

Let me now turn to the third criterion for troop withdrawals—the level of enemy activity. In several areas since December, that level has substantially increased.

In recent months Hanoi has sent thousands more of their soldiers to launch new offensives in neutral Laos in violation of the Geneva accords of 1962 to which they were signatories.

South of Laos, almost 40,000 Communist troops are now conducting overt aggression against Cambodia. In turn, we must see the permanent withdrawal of all North Vietnamese troops and be given reliable assurances they will not return.

Second, a fair political solution should reflect the existing relationship of political forces. We recognize the complexity of shaping machinery that would fairly apportion political power in South Vietnam. We are flexible; we have offered nothing on a take-it-or-leave-it basis.

Third, we will abide by the outcome of the political process agreed upon. President Thieu said I have repeatedly stated our willingness to accept the free decision of the South Vietnamese people. But we will not agree to the arrogant demand that the elected leaders of the government of Vietnam be overthrown before real negotiations can begin.

Let me briefly review the record of our efforts to end the war in Vietnam through negotiations.

When men write the history of the nation they will need that no people in the annals of time made greater sacrifices in a more selfless cause than the American people sacrificed for the right of eighteen million people in a faraway land to avoid the imposition of Communist rule against their will and for their right to determine their own future free of any outside interference.

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## Nixon's Address on Vietnam

ers of North Vietnam that while we are taking these risks for peace they will be taking grave risks should they attempt to use the occasion to jeopardize the security of our remaining forces in Vietnam by increased military action in Vietnam, in Cambodia or in Laos.

I repeat what I said November 3 and December 15. If I conclude that increased enemy action jeopardizes our remaining forces in Vietnam, I shall not hesitate to take strong and effective measures to deal with that situation.

The decision I have announced tonight to withdraw 150,000 more men over the next year is based entirely on the progress of our Vietnamization program.

There is a better, shorter path to peace—through negotiations. We shall withdraw more than 150,000 over the next year if we make progress on the negotiating front.

Had the other side responded positively at Paris to our offer of May 14 last year, most American and foreign troops could already have left South Vietnam.

It is Hanoi's intransigence that has forced us down the road of Vietnamization. We desire nothing more than the opportunity to withdraw all American forces and bring a just peace to Vietnam.

A political settlement is the heart of the matter. It is what the fighting has been about in Indochina for 30 years.

We have noted with interest the recent statement by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister (Jacob) Malik concerning a possible new Geneva conference on Indochina.

We do not yet know the full implications of this statement. It is in the spirit of the letters I wrote on April 7, to the signatories of the 1962 Geneva accords, urging consultations and observance of the accords. We have consistently said we are willing to explore any reasonable path to peace. We are in the process of exploring this one.

But whatever the fate of this particular move, we are ready for a settlement fair to everyone.

Let me briefly review the principles that govern our view of a just political settlement.

First, our overriding objective is a political solution that reflects the will of the South Vietnamese people and allows them to determine their future without outside interference.

Second, a fair political solution should reflect the existing relationship of political forces.

We recognize the complexity of shaping machinery that would fairly apportion political power in South Vietnam. We are flexible; we have offered nothing on a take-it-or-leave-it basis.

Third, we will abide by the outcome of the political process agreed upon. President Thieu said I have repeatedly stated our willingness to accept the free decision of the South Vietnamese people. But we will not agree to the arrogant demand that the elected leaders of the government of Vietnam be overthrown before real negotiations can begin.

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## Nixon's Address on Vietnam

National Liberation Front as one of the parties to the negotiations.

...if only we agreed in principle to remove all our forces from Vietnam.

We have taken all these steps. The United States over a year and a half ago halted all bombing of North Vietnam. Long ago we agreed to negotiate with the National Liberation Front as one of the parties. We have already withdrawn 115,000 American troops. I have announced tonight a decision to reduce American force levels by a quarter of a million men from what they were fifteen months ago.

We have offered repeatedly to withdraw all of our troops if the North Vietnamese would withdraw theirs. We have taken risks for peace that every fair and objective man can readily recognize.

Still there is no progress at the peace table.

It is Hanoi, and Hanoi alone, that stands today blocking the path to a just peace for the people of Southeast Asia.

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THE SECOND SYMBOL—A patriotic motif of 15 flags representing the republics of the Soviet Union, topped by a Soviet flag and star, decorating Moscow's Red Square alongside the ancient St. Basil's Cathedral for the duration of Lenin's centennial ceremonies.

## News Analysis

Nixon Covers His Flanks  
In a Military Manner

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, April 21 (UPI).—President Nixon's announcement yesterday that he will withdraw 150,000 troops from Vietnam over the next 12 months was calculated to combine maximum advantage with minimum risk.

By announcing a 150,000 cutback—he had been widely expected to order only a 50,000 withdrawal for the next four months—he gained important domestic political dividends. But he left himself the options of slowing or speeding the actual rate of withdrawal as military and political conditions dictate—without changing the present average of 12,500 men a month.

He could, for example, reduce withdrawals in the months ahead to cope with uncertainties on the battlefield. Then, if he chooses, he could speed them up—if military circumstances permit—as the 1970 congressional campaign period gets under way.

The President's military commanders wanted him to reduce the withdrawal rate from 12,500 a month or temporarily freeze withdrawals altogether. Some of the President's other advisers recently have been urging him to increase the withdrawal rate—to fulfill the hope he expressed last June of withdrawing "all" ground troops by the end of 1970.

Mr. Nixon's statement that the "timing and pace" of the withdrawals will be determined "by our best judgment of the current military and diplomatic situation" appeared to be a concession to those who advised slower cutbacks because of the uncertainties growing out of the increased fighting in Laos and Cambodia.

The President and his advisers are convinced, however, that Communist forces in Vietnam will be operating in the next year with a strategy of protracted warfare and that there will be no large-scale attacks similar to the Tet offensive of 1968. They expect Communist efforts to be concentrated against South Vietnamese forces, to test their readiness for the combat role they are taking over from the American command as its troops withdraw.

According to Mr. Nixon's announcement, there will be no more than 284,000 U.S. troops in Vietnam by next spring, compared to 549,500 men when the President took office in January, 1969. The current authorized troop level is 424,000, although fewer troops are actually in Vietnam.

Escape



## Penn State President Forced To Flee as Mob Attacks Home

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Eric A. Walker, president of Pennsylvania State University, and his wife fled their campus home early today after students stoned it and broke some windows.

At the same time, racial conflicts and anti-war protests set off a series of disturbances at several U.S. colleges and high schools.

About 1,000 of Penn State's 25,500 students attended a meeting last night to protest arrests at an anti-war sit-in last week. Small fires were extinguished in several dormitories and classroom buildings. At least one was started by a gas-toss bomb.

## Information Aide Leaves Mitchell Staff

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, April 21 (WP).—Attorney General John N. Mitchell and his press officer, are parting ways, the Justice Department confirmed today.

Jack C. Landau, a former Washington newsman who has directed the department's information office since Mr. Mitchell took office last year, is looking for private employment.

Mr. Mitchell denied reports that Mr. Landau was being fired for failing to project a proper administration "image." He issued a statement saying Mr. Landau's "service to me and the department has been exemplary. I had hoped that he would remain as long as I was attorney general."

The statement said Mr. Landau has stayed at the department for the last few months "at my request, despite his desire to return to a position in the news media," and will remain until a replacement is selected.

"I understand the appeal of an active media role as a reporter or editor," said Mr. Mitchell, who with other administration officials has frequently criticized the press. Although some department officials have complained privately that their message was not getting across to the public through the department's information office, Mr. Mitchell has been dissatisfied with Mr. Landau's handling of the job.

Mr. Landau, who was a reporter for The Washington Post and the Washington Bureau of the Newhouse News Service before going to work for Mr. Mitchell, was regarded by some officials as far more liberal on civil rights and other matters than any other top aide to Mr. Mitchell. He was considered to have unusually close contact with the attorney general and to be one of his staunchest advisers.

## 2 U.S. Governors Warn Pentagon On Gas Shipment

SALEM, Ore., April 21 (UPI).—The governors of Oregon and Washington warned the Defense Department yesterday that they could not defend nerve gas shipments against expected attacks by dissidents.

The governors also warned that they were planning court action to halt the shipment. They noted that the U.S. surgeon general had said the gas was not safe for the Army's safety precautions.

Gov. Tom McCall of Oregon and Gov. Dan Evans of Washington said that the states could not cope with demonstrations or attempts to destroy or damage a train by explosives or arms.

The governors wrote to Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird citing seven reasons why the Army should dispose of its nerve gas elsewhere. The department plans to ship the gas from Okinawa to the Umatilla Army Depot near Hermiston in northeast Oregon. It would travel by rail across the state.

students at Atlantic City, N.J., resulted in two injuries and 19 arrests yesterday. Several shop windows were broken in the downtown area. A girl student was bruised by a chair thrown in an Atlantic City high school cafeteria and a city policeman was kicked and beaten when he tried to make arrests.

The high school was closed pending an investigation of the cause of the trouble. It was said to have been started by a false rumor of a stabbing.

Racial tension was also blamed for firebombings at both the high school and the University of Kansas in Lawrence, Kan. Part of the student union's quarters at the university was destroyed, but there was only minor fire damage at the high school, where several windows were shot out.

Classes resumed yesterday at Lawrence city schools, where all classes were dismissed Friday because of racial unrest.

Other incidents: ● Kauka College, Kauka Park, N.Y.—Some of the 35 black students at the 830-student private college for women in the Finger Lakes region left the campus after administrators refused to meet their demands for a better center for black students and reinstatement of black students suspended after a disturbance at a campus concert last week.

● Hobart College, Geneva, N.Y.—Officials locked the ROTC offices and classrooms after a sit-in by 100 students from Hobart, a men's college, and William Smith, a college for women.

● Los Angeles—A firebomb was thrown through a window of a Bank of America branch, causing extensive damage. Police said that they did not know if it was linked to last weekend's turmoil at Santa Barbara, where firebombs were thrown in a Bank of America branch which replaced one burned down in February.

● Yale University, New Haven, Conn.—The Yale student senate voted 32-26 to urge the entire Yale community to attend a meeting tonight to vote on a strike protesting the approaching trial of eight Black Panthers charged in the slaying of another Panther.

## State Department Awaits Details on Soviet Bid to Ford

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP).—The State Department said today it expects to get "more specifics" from the Ford Motor Co. before it can determine whether the Soviet request that Ford build a truck factory in Russia is in harmony with regulations controlling trade with Communist countries.

"We were told about the general purpose of the trip and they (the Ford Motor Co.) are aware that export control regulations are a factor," a State Department spokesman said.

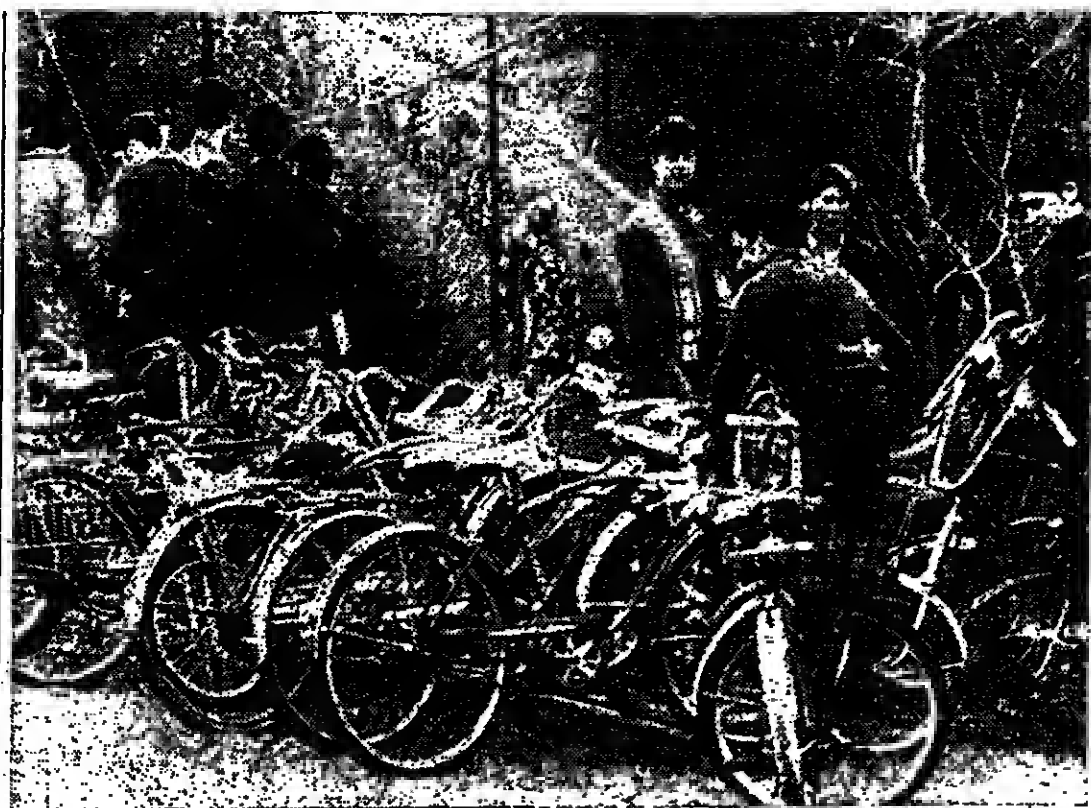
News dispatches from Moscow said the Soviet Union has asked Henry Ford 2d, chairman of the board of the automobile firm, to establish a giant truck factory in the Soviet Union.

## Ford Leaves Russia For U.S. Via London

MOSCOW, April 21 (Reuters).—Henry Ford 2d, chairman of the Ford Motor Co., left the Soviet Union on his way home today after discussing the possibility of building a truck factory for the Russians.

He held a press conference yesterday after talks with Soviet leaders and industrial chiefs that his company might reach agreement with the Russians "in the not too distant future."

Mr. Ford, who left for London on his way back to the United States, met Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin yesterday at the end of his ten-day visit.



PROTESTING POLLUTION—Hundreds of students at Brookfield, Conn., high school took to bicycles or walked to classes yesterday in support of "Earth Day" anti-pollution protest. The students refused to ride air-polluting school buses.

## Senate Backs Exchange Visits By U.S. and Soviet Officials

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, April 21 (NYT).—The Senate passed legislation yesterday that would establish a program of exchange visits between government officials and politicians of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Under the legislation, which now goes to the House, up to 100 government officials of each country would exchange visits over the next five years.

The bill was approved by a 38 to 28 vote with the opposition coming largely from conservative Republicans and some Southern Democrats.

Leading the Republican opposition, Sen. Robert J. Dole, R., Kan., objected that the bill would authorize unnecessary travel by members of Congress, with no assurances that there would be reciprocal visits by Soviet officials.

Sen. Mike Gravel, D., Alaska, sponsor of the bill, contended that the bill would promote better understanding between the two countries and make members of Congress better informed when they come to vote on such issues as construction of an anti-ballistic missile system.

Sen. Gravel said that it was "a strange state of affairs" when Congress votes billions of dollars for defense against the Soviet Union.

## 100 Methodist Bishops Assail War in Vietnam

ST. LOUIS, April 21 (NYT).—The nation's 100 Methodist bishops have called the war in Vietnam a "massive and unjustified" and urged the immediate acceleration of troop withdrawals along with stepped-up peace talks in Paris.

The bishops' "State of the Church" message opened a five-day general conference yesterday of the 11-million-member United Methodist Church.

Nearly 1,000 delegates, equally divided between ministers and lay persons, applauded the message, which cited racism, pollution and intergroup tension as top-priority problems in the new decade.

## Cancer Research Center

NEW YORK, April 21 (NYT).—A center for research into the biology of cancer has been established at the Salk Institute in San Diego, Calif., under a \$5-million grant from Dr. Armand Hammer, chairman of the board of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation in Los Angeles and president of Hammer Galleries, Inc., in New York.

## U.S. Teachers Vow Strikes Despite Laws

AFT's President, 25 Others in Prison

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, April 21 (WP).—The American Federation of Teachers, AFT-CIO, its president languishing in jail, hurled defiance at the nation's courts yesterday and vowed that its members will continue to strike when they consider the cause just.

Its declaration came against a backdrop of two major strikes—in Los Angeles, where from 13,000 to 17,000 teachers have walked off the job, and in Minneapolis, where a strike by 2,000 has shut down the city's schools.

The AFT says that some 25 of its leaders and members have already been jailed in various political jurisdictions and that nearly 300 more have been sentenced.

It said the United States is almost alone among non-Communist Western countries in permitting "such savage treatment of its public servants who seek a just redress of their grievances."

"In most other nations, it is recognized that teachers and other public employees have the same rights as workers in private industry," the AFT said. "Our courts seem in this respect to be blind to the light of reason and deaf to the just sentiments of our Bill of Rights."

Debate over the right of public employees to strike against the government has been growing and promises to be one of the big public policy issues of the day, particularly as their unions continue to increase in membership and militancy. There were teacher strikes in 121 school systems last year, for example. A few years back there were none of any consequence.

The controversy has been further stimulated by the first postal strike in history and the "stick-out" of air traffic controllers. Strikes against the federal government are prohibited by law, but the postal unions appear to be on their way to achieving a major part of their demands as a result of their walkout.

"It's our opinion that collective bargaining cannot exist without the right to strike," Robert Porter, secretary of the AFT, said. "There was no real bargaining on wages (for federal employees) until the postal workers struck."

In many state and local jurisdictions teachers strikes and picketing are barred by law or injunction. But such are the inequities in many school systems for both the children and those who teach them that "teachers have decided they are going to correct them regardless of the law," Mr. Porter said.

As an analogy, he noted that not too many years ago it was against the law for whites and blacks to eat together in the same restaurant in some localities. That did not prevent civil-rights advocates from violating the law to get rid of it, he said.

Beausoleil took the death penalty finding with no outward show of emotion. Superior Court Judge William Keene set May 12 for arguments for a new trial and formal sentencing.

Beausoleil testified at the trial that he was at Mr. Hinman's home when the musician was killed. But he said it was Hinman himself who stabbed Mr. Hinman in the chest with a bowie knife after torturing the man in an attempt to force him to give the "family" \$20,000.

It was the second trial for Beausoleil. The first ended in a hung jury.

Soviet Naval Maneuvers WASHINGTON, April 21 (Reuters).—Part of the Russian Baltic fleet appears to be heading for the North Atlantic to join the largest naval exercises ever held by the Soviet Union, the Pentagon said today.

The ships, sighted north of Denmark heading into the North Sea, include: a light cruiser, three guided-missile destroyers, two amphibious landing ships and auxiliary ships.

## 23,000 Rubber Workers Walk Out Goodyear Struck, But Union Spares 3 Other Tire Firms

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP).—Goodyear Rubber Co. has been struck by 23,000 workers. Layoffs resulting from wildcat strikes by truck drivers increased across the nation.

The United Rubber Workers union struck 15 Goodyear plants last night after contract negotiations in Cincinnati were broken off.

The rubber workers postponed strike deadlines against the three other giant tire companies, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Uniroyal and B. F. Goodrich, and continued negotiations with them.

Issues in the Goodyear strike were disclosed, and there was no word on developments in any of the negotiations. The rubber workers currently average \$3.37 an hour, the union says.

Goodyear said that the union broke off negotiations three hours before expiration of its old contract at midnight after the firm had presented a \$100 million wage and benefit provision which the company said was "far and away the most generous offer ever made in the history of the rubber industry."

The union said earlier this year that the contract it sought included a 52-cent hourly pay raise and a fund to combat in-plant pollution and other problems.

In other labor disputes, 430 mechanics struck Oark Air Lines, shutting down the Midwestern carrier.

Demand \$1.65 Raise Chicago truckers have been demanding that the contract provide raises of \$1.65 an hour over three years.

Chicago business leaders said the city's layoffs due to the strike have reached 40,000 and could climb to 50,000.

Other cities reporting layoffs included St. Louis, Omaha, Seattle, Portland, Ore., Fontana, Calif., Indianapolis and Minneapolis-St. Paul.

Major airline service was cut from 20 cities in Missouri, Illinois and Iowa by the Oark strike. The airline shut down after members of some other unions refused to cross the mechanics' picket lines. About 2,000 persons were idled.

The strike began Sunday over demands for wage increases and work environment.

Of the New York newspaper dispute between the city's four major daily papers and ten unions representing 13,000 workers, mediator Theodore W. Kheel said: "The situation is very critical and becomes more critical each day as pressures continue to mount in the composing room of The New York Times."

The printers, who have been conducting union meetings for about 13 out of every 24 working hours at The Times, have said they would lengthen the slowdowns today.

In a four-sentence statement requesting asylum which she dramatically issued to hospital officials while a team of Russians from the Soviet mission to the United Nations were visiting her, the woman said:

"I do not want to return either to my ship or the Soviet Union. The measures which I had to take in order to get to shore indicate the seriousness of my need."

Miss Palena, who is recovering "satisfactorily," will be released from the hospital in five days, and "by then," a hospital spokesman said, "we'll know if we can let her stay here as a political refugee."

2,029 Obscene Calls PHILADELPHIA, April 21 (UPI).—Alice Barnes, 25, has been charged with making 2,029 obscene telephone calls to police. Officers said she would call at all hours and berate the duty officers with a tirade of obscenities and immoral propositions. She is free on bail.

Quake Near Corinth CORINTH, Greece, April 21 (AP).—A strong earthquake with its focus near this city struck yesterday, toppling farm dwellings and opening cracks in walls of buildings. No injuries were reported.

Woman, Airlifted Off Soviet Ship, Asks U.S. Asylum NEW YORK, April 21 (NYT).—A 25-year-old waitress who was airlifted from a Soviet trawler 11 days ago to receive emergency medical treatment here applied yesterday for political asylum in the United States.

The woman, Daina Palena, who is Latvian, indicated in conversations with doctors and others that she had purposely taken an overdose of sleeping pills while on board ship in order to manifest certain symptoms which she hoped would alarm the Russians sufficiently to request American medical help.

In a four-sentence statement requesting asylum which she dramatically issued to hospital officials while a team of Russians from the Soviet mission to the United Nations were visiting her, the woman said:

"I do not want to return either to my ship or the Soviet Union. The measures which I had to take in order to get to shore indicate the seriousness of my need."

Miss Palena, who is recovering "satisfactorily," will be released from the hospital in five days, and "by then," a hospital spokesman said, "we'll know if we can let her stay here as a political refugee."

Buy a "pied-à-terre"

## IN PARIS: TRENTE-TROIS AVENUE FOCH

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Because you do come to Paris often, why haven't you thought about a "pied-à-terre"? You prefer a hotel? Of course it offers no maid problems, no maintenance problems and an easy choice of the light part of town. But admit it, even the most luxurious hotel room still doesn't compare to an apartment of your own, does it? And with current hotel prices, investing in an apartment in Paris is certainly

justified. Cogifrance had you in mind when they constructed the "TRENTE-TROIS AVENUE FOCH" on the most beautiful residential avenue in Paris.

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It is the only building in France that offers its inhabitants the service of a palace. A short step away from the Champs Elysées and the Bois de Boulogne, the building is unique of its kind and made up principally of small apartments: one or two rooms suites. Buying an apartment in this amazing building offers a new concept in gracious living: a tropical swimming pool, gymnasium, sauna, massage room, reception room, cocktail-lounge, private projection room, bar-club and de luxe restaurant. And all of this available to you without any permanent charge.

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## Major Thrust Kills 144 Reds

## Saigon Force Makes Strike Across Border in Cambodia

SAIGON, April 21 (AP)—A third major thrust into Cambodia by South Vietnamese forces backed by tanks and artillery was reported today as the new assault continued. The operation, which was aimed at killing the first 24,000 of the operation.

Initial field reports said 20 South Vietnamese soldiers were killed and wounded in the first day of fighting yesterday. The heaviest losses to South Vietnamese troops have sustained in three massive thrusts across the border in the last week.

Unconfirmed sources said a force of 2,000 South Vietnamese troops and scores of tanks and armored personnel carriers drove

two miles into Svay Rieng Province in southeastern Cambodia, about 55 miles west of Saigon.

South Vietnamese headquarters announced the new assault, placed it on the Vietnamese side of the border. Highly placed sources, however, said the operation is actually inside Cambodia and is being represented by officials as being in Vietnam for obvious political reasons.

There was no immediate evidence of any American involvement.

It was reported that tanks and artillery participating in the operation were from the South Vietnamese armed forces.

Unconfirmed sources said South Vietnamese troops are launching operations inside Cambodia with the full consent of local Cambodian authorities. In two instances last week Cambodian troops fought side by side with the South Vietnamese, who supplied them with ammunition.

Sources said the Rangers ran into strong North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces shortly after the operation was launched at 9 a.m. Saigon time yesterday.

Cambodia believes upward of 3,500 Communist troops are in the area.

South Vietnamese forces killed 144 and captured 13—suffering light casualties themselves—in a battle in the Mekong Delta province of Kien Tuong, 55 miles west of Saigon, they also captured 71 enemy 100 rifle cartridges, the barrel and mounting of an anti-aircraft machine gun and 3,300 pounds of rice.

The Americans reported killing 41 guerrillas in ground clashes, with two of their own men killed and five wounded.

The U.S. command also announced today that an F-105 Thunderbolt jet fighter was shot down by ground fire and destroyed yesterday in the north of Laos.

The pilot was listed as missing after the crash in the Plain des Jarrés, the command said.

## Castro Says U.S. Prepares New Invasion

MIAMI, April 21 (UPI)—Premier Fidel Castro charged last night that, on President Nixon's orders, preparations are under way in the United States for a new invasion of Cuba.

But he warned that it will meet the same fate as the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion and said: "Those [invaders] who do not die fighting will be executed by firing squads."

He spoke Sunday at the Oriente Province hamlet of Gran Tierra during funeral services for five Cuban soldiers killed in a weekend invasion by Miami-based guerrillas of the Alpha 66 organization. The speech was recorded and held for last night's nationwide radio-TV broadcast.

[Alpha 66, a militant Cuban exile group, said in Miami yesterday that it had "several guerrilla groups in different parts of Cuba" fighting against the Castro regime. The Associated Press reported, "Alpha 66 has started the war," said Andres Nazario, secretary-general of the organization.]

Nixon Assailed  
After denouncing Mr. Nixon as "the same one who supported President Eisenhower in the criminal planning of the Bay of Pigs invasion," Mr. Castro said a new U.S.-backed invasion can be expected.

"This same Nixon has now assigned the Pentagon, that dismal institution universally known for its crimes and villainies throughout the world, to organize and recruit mercenaries for new aggressive plans against our nation," he charged.

Mr. Castro said the Alpha 66 landing last Friday was but "one of the countless series of U.S.-based attacks organized against Cuba by Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon."

A few hours before Mr. Castro's speech was broadcast, spokesmen for Alpha 66 in Miami confirmed that it sent a landing party ashore Friday and Saturday.

But they had no information on the remnants of the exile force, of which two men were killed and three captured. Nor did they disclose how many men made the landing near Baracoa, Cuba.

## Sihanouk Is Said To Drop Plans For a Comeback

PHNOM PENH, April 21 (Reuters).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, deposed Cambodian head of state, has told his former premier and confidant, Penn Nouth, that he has given up the idea of forming a government in exile, the official Cambodian news agency reported today.

The agency said that Prince Sihanouk sent a telegram to Mr. Nouth telling him there was no longer any question of turning a "united front" to fight the new government.

The agency quoted the telegram as saying: "My situation is untenable in face of the propaganda of my enemies and of the free world, which makes me out to be an ambitious man working only for himself. I expect to withdraw completely soon."

## Hanoi Orders Troops to Kill More GIs

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, April 21 (NYT).—Hanoi has called on Communist forces to kill American soldiers in North Vietnam at a rate "far beyond the 100-a-week level" which the United States rolling clique considered bearable.

The call was contained in a series of nine lengthy articles published recently in the army newspaper, *Doi Nhan Dan*. U.S. officials interpret the articles as reflecting a tactical shift. Heretofore American policymakers had assumed that Hanoi's strategy was to use its forces to harass Americans while generating attacks on the South Vietnamese troops.

The articles, which were made public here yesterday in English translation, were signed "Chien Nam," the Vietnamese term for "enemy." It is believed to be the codename for a high-ranking North Vietnamese military officer, possibly the defense minister, Gen. Nguyen Giap.

## Deaths Climb

Since publication of the articles, American casualties have risen to the highest level since September, or the week ended April 10, the test figure, deaths totaled 141. Until recently the death rate has been under 100 for weeks.

According to the Defense Department, Communist losses have so risen recently, from 2,000 in a week ending Feb. 28 to 3,493 in the week ending April 10.

U.S. analysts said that although Gen. Giap's so-called strategy of "protracted warfare"—of outlasting the Americans in Vietnam—was urged the inflicting of painful casualties on the United States, it was the first time Hanoi had publicly set a floor for them.

"Magic Threshold"  
U.S. officials speculated that Hanoi regarded the "100-a-week" level as a "magic threshold figure," a word of a specialist here, apparently assuming that casualties exceeding 100 had a "psychological" effect on American public opinion. Before this spring's actions, the Communist death toll had been running around 2,000 weekly, which added up to 100,000 on an annual basis for over a year.

Although Communist casualty figures are made available weekly by the U.S. Defense Department, the administration is reported to be skeptical of the "body count" statistics. Officials have also pointed out that it is impossible to break down down North Vietnamese or Viet Cong casualties or to determine how many may have been killed in ground engagements or by air attacks.

## Brussels Students Continue to Riot

BRUSSELS, April 21 (Reuters).—Police tonight battled with hundreds of rioting students on the Brussels University campus for the second straight day. Forty students have been arrested so far. Some 150 policemen swept through the campus, firing tear gas grenades through faculty windows and chasing demonstrators.

Two policemen more were injured today, bringing the police toll to 32; five more students were injured, in addition to the 30 in last night's clashes.

The rioting broke out over a reception organized yesterday by the Greek Embassy here opposite the campus to mark the third anniversary of the Athens coup.

## Foreign Minister Of Norway To Resign

HELSINKI, April 21 (UPI).—Norwegian Foreign Minister John Gung said today he will resign to bring younger blood into the Norwegian government.

Mr. Lyng, 65, who is attending the Scandinavian foreign ministers' conference here, said his decision was connected with the approaching Conservative party conference.

## Fire on Plauc at Paris

PARIS, April 21 (AP).—Thirty-four passengers and eight crew aboard an Air France jet escaped down emergency chutes tonight when fire broke out on an engine as the Paris-Nice flight stood at Orly airport. Fire brigades extinguished the blaze rapidly. There were no injuries.

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ALL'S WELL... Raymond Mahon, 58-year-old skydiver, is shown hanging from a 345,000-volt power line at Menominee Falls, Wisconsin. He was trapped for two hours before being freed. He was hospitalized for observation and was reported to be in good condition.

## Two Die in Trinidad Riots; Black Power Members Held

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, April 21 (UPI).—Large-scale rioting, including clashes between soldiers and coast guardsmen, broke out in Port of Spain today after the government imposed a state of emergency—modified martial law—to cope with black-power disorders.

Army disbands—about 50 or 60 of them out of a garrison of some 1,000 men—and coast guardsmen staged a shoot-out when the soldiers tried to rescue 14 arrested black-power advocates being taken to prison.

An army private and a 16-year-old boy, apparently a bystander, were shot to death. The renegade soldiers fled into the hills surrounding Trinidad when their rescue attempt failed.

While the rescue attempt was under way at the army base at Chaguanas, rioting raged throughout downtown Port of Spain. Offices of the daily newspaper *Trinidad Express* were sacked, after which looting mobs raged through Port of Spain's principal streets, breaking windows and setting fires.

The declaration of a state of emergency promptly brought protests from radicals in other Caribbean islands.

In Barbados, barrister Bob Clarke, public-relations officer of the People's Progressive Movement, said the Trinidad government of Prime Minister Eric Williams is trying to thwart the legal and moral aspirations of black people in Trinidad.

In Guyana, the vocal Rastafarian group, which is to be the host of American black-power leader Stokely Carmichael and his wife Miriam Makeba next month, declared, "Events in recent weeks have shown that West Indian governments are increasingly hysterical and irrational in response to the revolutionary movements and changes in the region."

West Indian governments were declaring war against their own people, it added.

## Rome Airport Cleared

ROME, April 21 (UPI).—The main runway of Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport reopened to traffic today after workers removed the wreckage of a Scandinavian airliner which caught fire during takeoff Sunday. Twenty-three of the plane's 75 passengers and crew suffered injuries and burns.

Mr. Castro said the Alpha 66 landing last Friday was but "one of the countless series of U.S.-based attacks organized against Cuba by Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon."

A few hours before Mr. Castro's speech was broadcast, spokesmen for Alpha 66 in Miami confirmed that it sent a landing party ashore Friday and Saturday.

But they had no information on the remnants of the exile force, of which two men were killed and three captured. Nor did they disclose how many men made the landing near Baracoa, Cuba.

PHNOM PENH, April 21 (Reuters).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, deposed Cambodian head of state, has told his former premier and confidant, Penn Nouth, that he has given up the idea of forming a government in exile, the official Cambodian news agency reported today.

The agency said that Prince Sihanouk sent a telegram to Mr. Nouth telling him there was no longer any question of turning a "united front" to fight the new government.

The agency quoted the telegram as saying: "My situation is untenable in face of the propaganda of my enemies and of the free world, which makes me out to be an ambitious man working only for himself. I expect to withdraw completely soon."

## Two Claim Presidency Of Colombia

## Troops in Bogota, Nation on Edge

BOGOTA, Colombia, April 21 (UPI).—Government candidate Misael Pastrana Borrero appeared today to have won the presidency, but a rival candidate, former dictator Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, challenged the results and alleged fraud. Both men claimed an electoral victory.

Nearly complete official results gave Mr. Pastrana Borrero a 22-490-vote margin over Mr. Rojas Pinilla in an election in which nearly four million ballots were cast and the tightness of the race caused nationwide tension.

Earlier unofficial figures had shown Mr. Rojas Pinilla leading. The capital city, Bogota, was turned into an armed camp as the country awaited final official announcement of the outcome of the race.

Strategic sites in the city were blocked off to transit or heavily patrolled. Police barred groups of more than a few persons from downtown Bolivar Square.

Only official cars were permitted on streets leading to San Carlos Palace, where outgoing President Carlos Lleras Restrepo met with his advisers.

Units of the Colombian Army's crack anti-guerrilla and paratroop brigades in camouflage fatigues spread out throughout downtown Bogota.

Mr. Rojas Pinilla continued to act as president-elect, and his followers ordered a "permanent demonstration" until his alleged triumph was recognized. Groups of his supporters set up a round-the-clock guard around his residence and sallied out into the streets, particularly those in the wealthy suburbs, in small-scale demonstrations.

Although demonstrations have been barred under the state of siege, it appeared the armed forces had been ordered to permit them as long as they did not flare into open acts of violence.

Schools continued closed in Bogota and other cities, and most small business houses remained shuttered. There was little activity in the stock market or financial exchanges.

The apostolic administrator of the Catholic Archdiocese of Bogota, Msgr. Anibal Munoz Duque, called on political leaders to "sit at the round table of the country" to evaluate developments "and reach a great and generous national accord."

He said the present situation "should not be allowed to degenerate into class struggle."

## French Sentence Ex-Counterspy

PARIS, April 21 (Reuters).—France's state security court tonight sentenced a former counter-intelligence agent, Eugene Rousseau, to 15 years in prison for treason.

The court found that he passed information to Yugoslavia while a French counter-intelligence agent from 1956 to 1959.

The indictment charged that he continued to supply information after being posted to Bucharest, Romania, and Bonn, Algeria, and after his return to Paris.

## Judiciary Panel To Hear Charges Against Douglas

WASHINGTON, April 21 (UPI).—The House Judiciary Committee created a special five-man panel today to investigate charges that Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas should be impeached.

The committee, seeking to assert jurisdiction over resolutions to impeach Justice Douglas, stressed that neither a "whitewash nor a witch hunt" would take place.

The special panel is composed of three Democrats and two Republicans, headed by the committee chairman, Rep. Emanuel Celler, D., N.Y. It was given 60 days to report its findings to the full committee.

If the Judiciary Committee had failed to take up the impeachment issue, Justice Douglas's congressional opponents would have been able to push for creation of a select committee to consider it—an avenue they consider more favorable to their success than the liberal-oriented judiciary panel.

## Ex-MP Accused Of Betraying Commons Trust

LONDON, April 21 (UPI).—Former Socialist Member of Parliament William Owen was accused today in court of betraying himself, Parliament and his country to the Czech intelligence service.

In the second day of his trial, Mr. Owen, 69, was accused of receiving cash, wines and cigars as a payoff for passing secret information to a Czech Embassy official in London.

The prosecution quoted Mr. Owen as having said the Czechs "squeezed and squeezed until I finally defected. This has been going on since 1964-1968."

Edward Cussen, senior Treasury counsel, told the packed courtroom at London's Old Bailey: "One cannot get away from it. He was given information to enable him to carry out his duties as a member of the House of Commons Estimates Committee—the 'watchdog' on public spending—and he betrayed it."

He betrayed himself, he betrayed Parliament and he betrayed his country."

Mr. Owen had pleaded not guilty to eight charges under the Official Secrets Act.

## Polish-German Talks To Be Resumed Today

WARSAW, April 21 (AP).—Polish and West German government officials will meet here tomorrow morning for their third round of top-level political talks, which are now entering a crucial stage.

The Bonn delegation, led by West German State Secretary Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz, will take a new line of approach at the conference table, the terms of which were approved by Chancellor Willy Brandt's cabinet last week.

The new line, which is being kept a closely guarded secret, is expected to center on the thorny problem of the Oder-Neisse border, which Warsaw wants West Germany to recognize as Poland's permanent frontier.

## Israelis Shoot Down MiG-17 On 3d Day of Egyptian Raids

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, April 21 (NYT).—Egyptian fighter-bombers struck again today at Israeli military positions in the Sinai Peninsula, underlining indications here of a new sense of confidence and readiness for battle on the part of the Egyptian Air Force.

Today's air action, east of the Suez Canal near the Mediterranean, followed coordinated Egyptian air attacks along the full length of the Suez front last Saturday after a month of inactivity.

The low-level raids on Saturday were acknowledged by Israeli spokesmen, after a long delay, as the heaviest and most successful by Egypt thus far.

Some observers regard the attacks as a challenge to the Israeli Air Force to undertake retaliatory raids deep inside Egypt and thereby provide a test of Egypt's recently bold air defense system.

Attacks Limited  
The Israeli Air Force has limited its attacks mainly to the vicinity of the Suez Canal.

In January and early February, Israeli fighter-bombers were flying at will over Egypt, even striking targets on the outskirts of Cairo.

In today's air action, according to Cairo's military spokesman, groups of fighter-bombers scored direct hits on the targets, causing "heavy losses" in Israeli troops and equipment.

One Egyptian plane was shot down during the action, the spokesman announced today.

[In Tel Aviv, UPI reported, an Israeli spokesman said that the Egyptian raids today caused no loss of life and little damage.]

Last Saturday, Egyptian fighter-bombers struck simultaneously in a hour before nightfall against targets ranging from the northern Suez Canal sector southward to the eastern shore of the Gulf of Suez. The planes attacked during a rainstorm, taking the Israeli troops unaware and bombing anti-aircraft missiles, artillery positions and camp facilities.

Israel reported that three soldiers had been killed and eight wounded in the raids.

A few months ago, such an Egyptian attack would have produced quick and heavy retaliation beyond the usual pattern of almost daily bombing along the canal.

In addition to the step-up in Egyptian air action, it has been noted here that the Israelis are reporting a rise in deaths and injuries to their troops along the Suez Canal.

It was not immediately clear how the agreement would affect the criminal trial. Details of the agreement will be sent to 2,300 parents of the children concerned, the lawyers said.

## Civil Servants, Hospital Aides Strike in Italy

ROME, April 21 (AP).—A new wave of strikes swept Italy today. Municipal offices in Rome and most northern cities were closed for 48 hours. Marriage licenses could not be obtained and no births were registered or other paperwork done at city halls.

All hospital employees except doctors began a strike that will end tomorrow night. A second strike is planned next Tuesday and Wednesday.

Thirty-five thousand pharmacists also were on strike today. In addition, there were dozens of local strikes.

In Trento, thousands of persons demonstrated last night in protest, a leftist rally that turned into a riot Friday.

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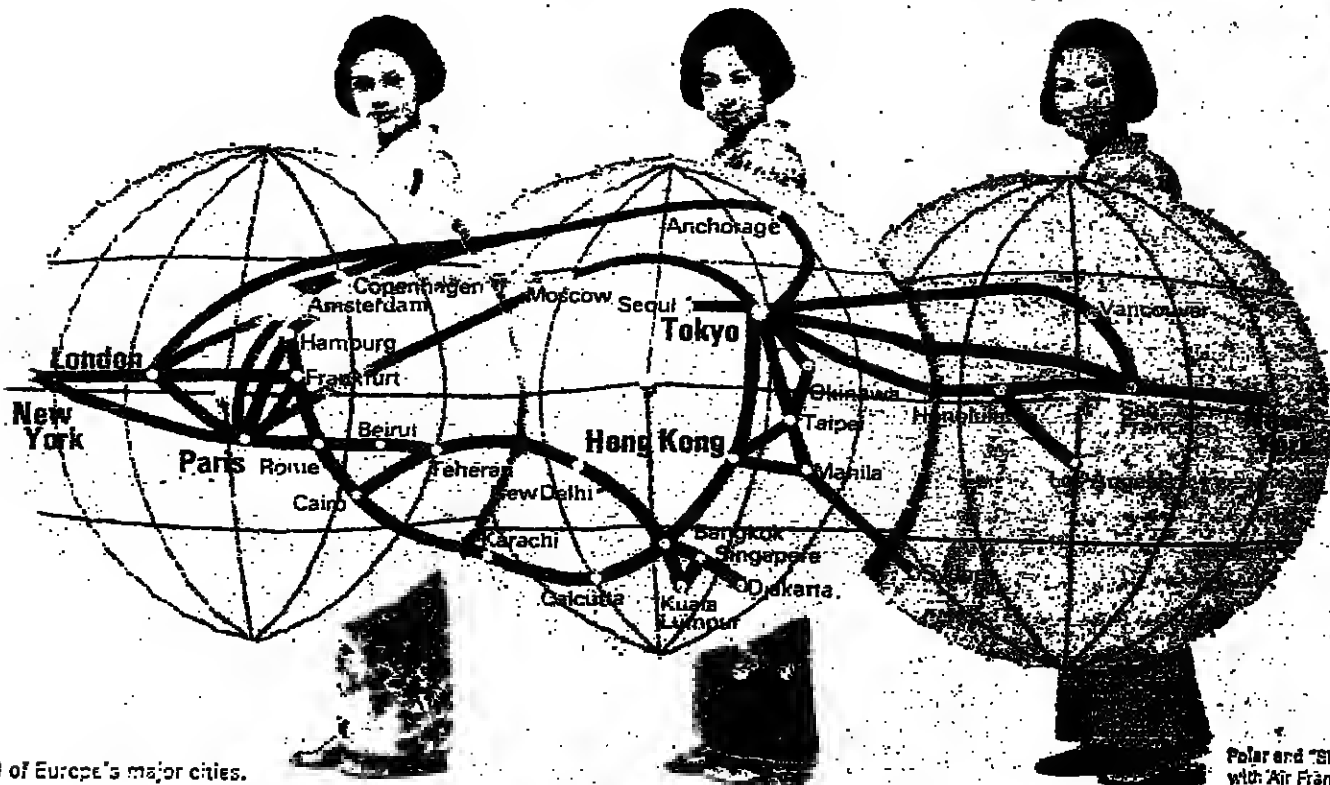
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## Ulster Party Organized to Fight Paisley

### Catholic, Protestant Moderates Involved

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, April 21 (UPI)—The Rev. Ian Paisley took his seat in the Ulster Parliament today shortly after Roman Catholics and Protestant moderates announced that they would form a new political party to combat the rise of Mr. Paisley and his Protestant militants.

Mr. Paisley and his supporters, the Rev. William Beattie, both of whom won seats in parliamentary by-elections last Thursday, were cheered by a crowd of 150 flag-waving Protestants as they entered the Parliament building.

Once inside, the two men, who led Protestant victory parades during the weekend, were caught on a point of parliamentary procedure. They forgot to bring sponsors, a formality traditional for new members of Parliament.

Sponsors Obtained  
Amid laughter in the hall, two right-wing members were hurriedly solicited to act as sponsors, and Mr. Paisley and Mr. Beattie were sworn in.

Earlier, the New Ulster Movement said that it had formed a new political party—an alliance of Roman Catholics and Protestant moderates—and would put up 45 candidates for the province's Parliament in the next general election.

Robert Cooper, a 33-year-old industrial relations officer and a founder of the new party, said that "in the next election the real fight will be between our party and Protestant Unionists" of the ruling Unionist party.



Saturnio De Lucas Gilsanz

## Franco Foe Quits Attic After 34 Years of Hiding

MADRID, April 21 (UPI)—As Gen. Francisco Franco's Nationalist forces marched toward the village of Madrid during the Spanish civil war in 1936, the town's republican mayor, Saturnio de Lucas Gilsanz, went into hiding.

Now, 34, he emerged Sunday from a tiny attic where he said he spent the past 31 years, fearing arrest by Gen. Franco's victorious forces. The government has recently announced amnesties for persons involved in the civil war, which ended in 1939.

Mr. De Lucas said a priest in the village gave him refuge in his home for three years. When the priest died Mr. De Lucas's parents agreed to hide him. On Christmas Day, 1939, he moved into the 27-square-foot attic, whose ceiling was only three feet from the floor.

## Vorster's Party Sure to Win South African Election Today

By Jim Hoagland

JOHANNESBURG, April 21 (UPI)—The white electorate that rules South Africa will vote tomorrow in a general election.

The voters are certain to return Prime Minister John Vorster's Nationalist party to power. No one here seriously thinks that the Nationalists, in control for the past 22 years, will lose many, if any, of their 127 seats in the country's 168-member parliament.

Throughout the campaign, however, Mr. Vorster has been running hard and, in the view of many here, scared. He seems to be fighting for his political life.

Moreover, the election has developed into something of a holy war for the soul of the Afrikaner, the group that settled in South Africa three centuries ago and rules the country through the National party.

Mr. Vorster has bent the entire apparatus of his government to stamp out a small but vocal breakaway Afrikaner group that accuses him of selling out the strict Calvinistic principles that have guided the isolated Afrikaner community. The dissident extremists, led by 70-year-old Albert Hartog, a former cabinet minister, are formally known as the Reformed Nationalist party, and popularly as the Verkrampies (the enclosed ones).

Heading the Policy  
They have run a corrosive campaign, which has been punctuated by violence and unruly meetings. The Verkrampies have castigated

## 5 Ex-SS Guards Sentenced to Life For Mass Murder

COLOGNE, April 21 (Reuters)—Five former SS guards yesterday received life sentences after a Cologne court found them guilty of murdering thousands of inmates of the notorious Sachsenhausen concentration camp near Berlin.

Judge Walter Schnitz-Josten passed sentences after a 15-month trial in which more than 180 witnesses from all over the world gave evidence. The witnesses were mostly former inmates.

Convicted were Otto Kaiser, 56, Richard Hoffmann, 56, Erwin Siefort, 54, Willy Busse, 63, and Josef Naegle, 58. All were guards at the camp, which had between 200,000 and 300,000 inmates, most of whom died.

Another defendant, Kurt Simke, 56, was sentenced to ten years imprisonment for attempted murder, and two others, Heinz-Wilhelm Bernbaum, 55, and Arthur Braun, 56, were acquitted.

The prosecutor had demanded life sentences for all eight defendants.

Mr. Vorster for slightly bending the Nationalist apartheid policy, which separates South Africa's 3.5 million whites and 15 million non-whites.

Mr. Vorster has met with friendly African diplomats from other countries and has said he would permit a foreign multiracial rugby team to visit South Africa.

Playing to the racial fears of the country's large white working class, the Verkrampies have slammed the government's willingness to close its eyes and let Africans take some skilled jobs to keep the expanding economy going. The Verkrampies say South Africa should be pure and poor, if necessary.

As the campaign began last November, they attacked Mr. Vorster personally as "weak, opportunistic and vacillating," a line that was quickly picked up by the other two opposition parties and which seems to have made Mr. Vorster even more determined to crush the ideological revolt, which many think could be a serious threat in the long run.

Twice in this century Afrikaner splinter groups have eventually come to power.

Analysts here will consider Mr. Hartog's bid a success if his party wins two or three parliament seats and as many as 200,000 votes.

Cabinet Might Revolt  
Mr. Vorster's prestige might be so damaged that he would face an eventual, although not immediate, cabinet revolt unless he moved toward the extreme Verkrampies position by enforcing more economic curbs on Africans in skilled jobs. This, many experts think, would seriously damage the economy.

His government has already moved in that direction during the campaign. In an obvious effort to blunt Mr. Hartog's appeal, the government proposed new bans on white-collar jobs for Africans. Virtually the only issue that Mr. Vorster has slugged out with the Verkrampies is his willingness to have English-speaking whites in the Nationalist party. Dr. Hartog thinks this will eventually dilute Afrikaner culture and religion.

Mr. Vorster's stand could help him gain votes from the English-speaking members of the United party, which holds 39 seats in parliament but has failed in the six-month campaign to produce a clear alternative to the Nationalists.

The only other party given a chance of winning a seat is the Progressive party, which favors voting rights for Africans with certain economic and educational qualifications. Mrs. Helen Suzman, the country's best-known liberal politician, is facing a tough battle for reelection as the party's lone parliamentarian.

"Around the World in 80 Days" in miniature at the Lilla Teatern.

## The International Look of Finnish Theater

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

HELSINKI, April 21.—Finland, it would appear, is the most theater-minded country in the world today. Consider the evidence:

With a population of 4.7 million, Finland has 34 professional playhouses, all with state subsidies, scattered across the currently snow-bound land. In addition, there is a widespread amateur theater movement that reaches to the most secluded areas. The forms of amateur theater range from performances of folk and foreign dramas to on-stage hippie happenings and, in summer, to outdoor festivals by the light of the midnight sun. Finland has been aptly described as "the country of acting peasants and writers." Everyone is at heart an actor, but in Finland almost everyone is, at least part-time, an actor in fact.

Helsinki itself has 12 theaters and an opera. During the course of a week—the repertoire system is common—it is possible to see more plays than are presently on Broadway. Indeed, many Broadway plays are on view in translation, for Finnish taste is extremely catholic, despite a flourishing native drama.

The current American imports include "Fiddler on the Roof," which has been running since September, 1966, at the Helsinki City Theater; "Hair," another hit at the Grand Theater; the larger, auditorium "I Do, I Do," the musical version of Jean de Hartog's comedy of a long and happy marriage, "Fourposter"; Arthur Miller's "The Price"; an Edward Albee play, and "Zorba" in opera form. From France, there is Jean Anouilh's "Le Bonheur," in Boulevard de le Petit Mikron, seen last year in Paris; and from Hungary, Levan Orkeny's satire of the police state, "The Tot Family," which has been running in Budapest for years.

The Finnish National Theater

is the oldest and the largest of the Finnish-language theaters. Built in 1903, its 19th-century Gothic exterior suggests less a theater than a Protestant church in the Middle West. The first theater to employ the native tongue at the time of czarist domination, it served—as did the Abbey Theatre of Dublin—as a political instrument in the struggle for national independence.

Experimental Works  
It is equipped with two stages and below stairs there is a cabaret where experimental productions, such as the one of the English play "Next Time I'll Sing to You" are occasionally performed. Performances are given on both stages, six nights a week, with matinees on Sundays, and during the ten-month season from September to June 15, 18 premieres take place.

The repertoire is international. Among its offerings this year are Beckett's "End Game," Barrie's "Peter Pan," Shaw's "Saint Joan," the aforementioned Anouilh and Hungarian plays. A new Finnish play, "The Brothers Family" by Paavo Haavikko and another Finnish play, "Memories of the Night" by Bo Carpelan.

One Sunday afternoon its talented, versatile company romped through Soderstrom's "The 99-year-old jerk" from the Palais-Royal, the ancestor of the modern French farce, and in the evening undertook Chekhov's "Uncle Vanya," under the direction of Eino Kalima, a prize student of Stanislavski.

This "Uncle Vanya" was done in the style of the Moscow Art—no, the Moscow Art that we have seen on recent tours but the Moscow Art as it was in its early days of glory.

Helsinki's newest theater, a subject of national pride, is the Helsinki City Theater, a magnificent example of modern architecture designed by Thimo Penttila. Opened in 1967, it contains two theaters and its bunker air-raid shelter is soon to be turned into a theater, too, with an all-star staging of Schiller's "Robbers."

The point of departure for the large stage is a traditional theater stage-auditorium arrangement with moving portal and fire curtain. The auditorium is drawn-out in shape and curves around the stage. In spite of the playhouse's great width, a sense of intimacy has been created by dispensing with central aisles and having wider than normal space between the rows. There are 920 seats in this main theater.

The small theater in the same building aims at greater flexibility. The auditorium, stage form a homogeneous area without dividing fire-curtain. The arrangement here allows for a movable seating system with the aisles placed where they are wanted.

The large stage this season is given over to productions of impressive size, such as the abidingly popular "Fiddler on the Roof," "Zorba," "Volpone" and "Pinocchio," while the smaller stage is occupied by Pirandello's "Tonight We Improvise," "Ezra's Wife," "I Do, I Do" and a native folk comedy.

The Swedish Theater, a charming old playhouse in the mid-19th-century Russian style, plays are acted in Swedish. Its present repertoire is composed of "Hair," with a company of Americans and English as well as Swedes and Finns, and "40 Carats" from the Parisian boulevard. It, too, has a studio theater, the Kom.

Another Swedish-speaking theater is the Lilla Teatern where Lesse Foyell, a Parisian-trained actor-manager, is in command. A disciple of the French director Michel Saint-Denis, Mr. Foyell works in a way resembling the technique of the famed Compagnie des Quinze. On a tiny stage with scant scenery and a miniature cast, he conjures up theatrical illusions, experimenting with both avant-garde drama and what is known as "pure entertainment."

This season, he is presenting a delightful slice of pure entertainment: "Around the World in 80 Days" in the form of an intimate revue. No Swedish is required to follow its playful action and technical pranks and it is the most popular show in town.

As is the case with all Finnish theater artists, Mr. Foyell must do more than one thing at the same time. His acting in "80 Days," his preparation of future productions and his presiding as host at the supperclub of the Lilla do not prevent him from conducting another theater, a sort of literary cabaret. Here you may enjoy a gay, small-scale revue of pleasing spangle, "13, 14, 15" is its title and it relates with song and dance the problems of teenagers.

The Viennese operetta remains popular in Helsinki, but it is not staged in quite the traditional manner of Al-Wien. Lehar's "Count of Luxembourg," more or less "straight," fills the Operetta Theater. But more interesting is a capsule version of Kalman's "Carmen Princess" with a company of only five and its lilting melodies rendered on a sole accordion at the Jurkka Theater. Madame Jurkka, a celebrated lichen actress, who possesses a trained singing voice, warbles the celebrated numbers of the score.

The scope of the Finnish theater is truly extraordinary.

## First Volume of De Gaulle Speeches Published With French TV Fanfare

PARIS, April 21 (UPI)—Charles de Gaulle the historian is showing as much mastery of the art of suspense as was displayed by Gen. de Gaulle the statesman.

The first volume of a five-volume edition of the general's collected speeches was published yesterday accompanied by a television documentary. Succeeding volumes will appear month by month giving way in the winter to the much-awaited opening volume of the De Gaulle postwar memoirs.

The author himself has avoided all public appearances since his departure into a self-imposed exile at Colombey-les-Deux-Églises a year ago. But yesterday's publication put his image and his voice back on television screens in the most epic manner.

This is because the first volume covers the war years, from June 18, 1940, when Gen. de Gaulle fled France via the BBC that it had lost a battle but not the war, to Dec. 31, 1945, when he told the National Assembly that unless it voted him the authority to govern he would retire.

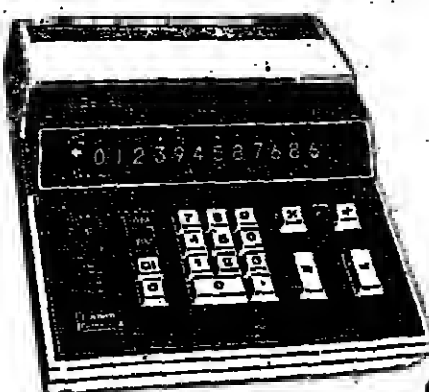
The speeches, edited with scholarship and carefully reviewed in proof by the general himself, are enhanced in public interest by a number of anniversary celebrations involving the Resistance, the Liberation and the victory. Thirty Gaullist deputies have proposed that June 18 be made a national holiday.

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## \$185 Million Lincoln Center

### 'How Do We Make the Place Run?'

By Harold C. Schonberg

NEW YORK, April 21 (UPI).

It may be that Amyas Ames, the new chairman of the board of Lincoln Center—as of May 11—will be an activist leader. He is replacing John D. Rockefeller 3d, who saw Lincoln Center to its physical completion, from the first plans in 1955 to the opening of the Pulitzer School last October. Rockefeller 3d, it can be truly said, leaving behind him a massive concrete testimonial to a vision, and also to \$185 million worth of real estate, buildings and brains. But Mr. Rockefeller's energies as president and the board chairman of Lincoln Center were spent in getting the cultural center completed. Mr. Ames inherits the physical plant and now has the problem of what to do with it.

There are certain things he can try to do, but even if he turns out to be an activist, his options will be circumscribed. The six constituents of Lincoln Center—the Metropolitan Opera, the New York Philharmonic, the City Center of Music and Drama, the Repertory Theater and the Library-Museum of the Performing Arts—have always gone along their own merry ways. I have always been a little amused by attacks on Lincoln Center as a cultural supermarket. As if Lincoln Center ever could tell its constituents what to do!

The point is that, up to now, Lincoln Center has operated primarily as a landlord. True, it has had an educational program, and has done good work with young people. That area of Lincoln Center's work is under the surface and has not been greatly publicized. But for the most part Lincoln Center has provided its constituents with buildings, leaving the real estate at terms agreeable to all. If there is one thing Lincoln Center has not been, it is a cultural supermarket. Unfortunately, however, Lincoln Center has been blamed for the mistakes of its constituents. It is not Lincoln Center's fault if the Metropolitan Opera's repertory has the vitality of a dead howl. It is not Lincoln Center's



Amyas Ames

ter's fault if the New York City Opera has been playing it safer in the New York State Theater than it did at 56th Street.

Mr. Ames, the new chairman, was named chairman of the executive committee a few years ago and was instrumental in clearing up the immediate financial problems. He now is the chairman of the Lincoln Center at a time when it is solvent. But is there anything he can do to make Lincoln Center more than a landlord?

He seems to think so, and has several ideas about how to attack the problem. Obviously, the financial one comes first. Amyas Ames, of a distinguished New England family, the vice-chairman of the investment banking firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co., is not going to be accused of being a Communist, or even a creeping Socialist, when he says that government on all levels—local, state, federal—is going to have to pitch in to keep American culture healthy.

He does not want handouts, and is thinking of money on a quid pro quo basis. That includes matching grants and money given for specific public services. Mr. Ames is constantly using the word "community" in his discussions of developments at Lincoln Center. "It is our job to relate to the community," he keeps insisting. But, he says, Lincoln Center cannot relate even to its own basic needs if all its energies are going to be

spent raising money merely to keep alive. If nothing else, he states, the City of New York can at least relieve Lincoln Center of its running expenses. The performing arts should not be forced to pay for these, and the city should be made to realize that such upkeep is part of its obligations.

When it comes to actual community services, Lincoln Center already has done much in its educational program. Mr. Ames would like to see a great deal more. He is thinking in terms of festivals: not big, glamorized festivals in which great musicians and organizations from all over the world are brought to Lincoln Center, with appropriate high-priced ticket scales, but festivals that offer the best in the performing arts, provided by Lincoln Center constituents at a \$5.00 top.

Individual Problems  
He will try to get the Lincoln Center constituents to work together. That is easier said than done. Each of the Lincoln Center constituents has its own problems.

Mr. Ames has the reputation of getting people to work together. If he does manage to make the Lincoln Center constituents a working unit, he will have achieved something unique. Yet if Mr. Ames's vision of Lincoln Center as an organization that actually serves the community is to come through, there will have to be that kind of cooperation, backed by a good deal of money. The Metropolitan Opera giving a "Tosca" at \$17.50 a throw for an orchestra seat cannot really be regarded as a community organization.

And so Mr. Ames is going to work on the concept of "the performing arts at Lincoln Center," rather than Lincoln Center and its constituents. Last week he was talking about his plans. Rockefeller did it," he ended. "Without him, we never would have had a Lincoln Center. Now, how do we make the place run?" The answer to that rhetorical question will be followed by performing arts groups and cultural centers all over the United States. Mr. Ames is taking on a big job. May he thrive.

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1970

Page 9

## Ministers Finally Agree

## EEC Reaches Accord on Wine, Clears Way for Talks on U.K.

LUXEMBOURG, April 22 (Wed.) (UPI)—Common Market ministers agreed this morning on free trade in wine, removing a major obstacle to starting British membership talks on time.

Agreement on wine has held up for four months the approval of a plan to finance the Common Market, which is part of France's price for lifting its long-standing opposition to British membership in the European Economic Community.

Foreign ministers of the six Common Market states are now preparing to sign the new financing agreement, thus clearing the way for the formal opening of British entry talks in June.

Under the compromise solution on wine worked out during six ministerial meetings in Brussels and Luxembourg—Italy, West Germany and France each got more or less what they have been fighting for.

Italy got free trade in wine starting June 1, instead of April 1, France got slightly less higher intervention prices than it had demanded. And West Germany got exemptions from the common rules for making wine which will allow its wine growers to continue adding sugar, but not as much in the past, to their wines to make them more potent.

## Top Monetary Officials Open 3-Day Parley

PARIS, April 21.—High-ranking monetary officials from the leading Western nations opened a three-day session of economic policy discussions here today.

Paul A. Volcker, U.S. Treasury Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs, said the opening session was devoted to the rates of inflation in Europe and the United States.

The meeting is expected to focus on the impact the recent easing of U.S. monetary policy is going to have on the flow of dollars out of the United States.

Mr. Volcker said today that there was a balance-of-payments deficit on the official settlements basis in the first quarter, but he said he did not yet have the figures on the size of the outflow.

In the 1969 first quarter, there was a \$1.1 billion surplus on this basis—which measures foreign central banks' holdings of dollars.

For all of last year, there was a \$2.8 billion surplus, but this year it has been expected to show a deficit on the order of \$3 billion.

The meetings here are aimed at examining the measures designed to correct payments imbalance and to correlate these measures with the steps taken in the other major Western trading nations.

Represented at today's meeting, in addition to the United States, were Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden and Japan.

## U.S. Urging Open Mind on Floating Rate

## Volker Sees Need for 'Evolutionary' Change

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, April 21 (NYT).—The Nixon administration is urging Western industrialized nations to keep an open mind on the flexibility of exchange rates—despite dwindling enthusiasm for this type of monetary reform now being voiced in international councils.

The administration is aimed principally at authorities of the European Economic Community who maintain that more rate rigidity, not less, is needed to foster their goal of monetary union.

In a speech made available here, Paul A. Volcker, Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs, told the American Chamber of Commerce in Belgium that "we cannot escape the need to consider the usefulness of some changes in present arrangements."

He said these changes would be "evolutionary" rather than "revolutionary" and would not leave exchange rates entirely to market forces.

A report on greater flexibility prepared by executive directors of the International Monetary Fund will be submitted to monetary officials of the ten richest nations at a meeting here on Thursday.

Mr. Volcker said that while there was "no clear international consensus" on any of the options now being discussed, "it would be a great mistake, in my judgment, if during this period of calm in international financial markets, we fail to take advantage of the time available to adapt the monetary system to foreseeable needs."

In an oblique reference to past monetary crises caused by the reluctance of some nations to change their exchange rates more quickly, Mr. Volcker said:

"It is precisely these difficulties that have raised the question whether a limited degree of greater flexibility in exchange rates might not provide a means for better reconciling the desired independence of national policies with the broader stability of the international financial system as a whole."

## IBM Unveils Copier; Xerox Sues

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 21.—International Business Machines Corp. entered a new market today, announcing it had developed a new high-speed copying machine. It was immediately sued by Xerox Corp. for patent infringement.

The suit, filed in New York federal court, charged 22 infringements on Xerox patents and seeks an injunction against IBM's marketing the new machine as well as damages for the alleged infringement.

The new IBM machine, capable of making 600 copies an hour, will be available for delivery within two months in some ten Northeastern states, IBM announced. Deliveries are set to begin in three months in Britain, France, West Germany and Switzerland.

No Warmup

The machine requires no warmup period and uses plain bond paper, IBM said. It will rent for \$200 a month, with a 2.5 cent surcharge for each copy. Purchase price is set at \$19,200.

The patents involved, Xerox said, relate to the office copiers it now markets.

The complaint said that, in 1968 and in 1970, Xerox refused IBM's requests for a license under Xerox patents to manufacture and sell Xeroxographic office copiers of the type IBM now proposes to market.

IBM is, however, licensed under the Xerox patent to use Xeroxography for computer equipment.

Under terms of the license agreement, Xerox provided IBM with confidential data, technology and trade-secret information for use in such equipment.

Xerox Charges Violation

Xerox charges that the confidential information has been used in connection with office copiers, violating terms of the agreement.

An IBM spokesman, denying Xerox charges, said: "We are confident our product is completely free of infringement of patents held by other companies."



UNDER FIRE—IBM's new copier takes a document in a depression on top and produces a first copy in 15 seconds.

## Standard Oil N.J. Profit Unchanged; Mobil's Up

NEW JERSEY, April 21 (Reuters).—First-quarter net profit for Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey was unchanged from the 1969 quarter despite a 9.3 percent rise in revenues, the company reported today.

Profits totaled \$325 million, or \$1.50 a share, on sales of \$4.53 billion. In the 1969 quarter, net income was \$325 million, or \$1.51 a share on sales of \$4.14 billion.

J. K. Jameson, chairman, said crude oil production and sales of petroleum products reached all-time highs in the quarter.

"Nevertheless, the improvement from these volume gains were offset by increases in income and other taxes, higher wages, and other inflationary cost increases in the United States and abroad," he added.

Mobil Oil

NEW YORK, April 21 (Reuters).—Mobil Oil Corp. reported today that its first-quarter profits rose 2.5 percent on a 9.4 percent revenue gain.

Company chairman Raleigh Warner Jr. noted that the earnings improvement was made despite "appreciable increases" in taxes and operating costs.

U.S. gasoline prices were generally below those of a year ago and product prices in Europe continued at depressed levels, he said.

But Mobil's total production of crude oil and natural gas liquids production, together with quantities received under long term arrangements, averaged 3.14 million barrels a day, up 14.5 percent, in the quarter.

And worldwide petroleum products sales rose 7.4 percent to 2.23 million barrels a day.

First Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions) 1,970 1,800  
Profits (millions) 117.8 114.9  
Per Share 1.16 1.13

Sohio

Standard Oil Co. of Ohio reported yesterday that it earned \$16.8 million, or \$1.24 a share, in the first quarter, on revenue of \$540.4 million.

There are no really comparable 1969 figures for the quarter, as Sohio's merger with British Petroleum's U.S. unit took full effect after the quarter's close.

However, with some BP oil and gas producing operations added in, Sohio said it earned \$19 million on revenue of \$509 million in the 1969 period.

According to Sohio chairman

Fund Sales Firm Net  
LONDON, April 21.—Securities Management Ltd., a European mutual fund sales organization, announced today net earnings of \$394,000 for the first quarter of 1970, up 31.8 percent from the \$299,000 earned in the 1969 quarter. Sales, however, fell 17.6 percent to \$30.35 million from \$36.33 million.

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## EEC Wage Costs Outstripped Gains In 1969 Output

BRUSSELS, April 21 (AP).—The European Economic Community has issued figures showing industrial production gains in 1969 failed to keep pace with increased wage costs.

The EEC Executive Commission said that measured per unit of gross value added, wage costs increased 2.5 percent to 3 percent in 1969. In the previous year, a wage costs measured in this way declined.

Gross value added is a way of measuring industrial efficiency and, by dividing wage costs by this measure, economists get an idea of whether higher salaries are being matched by comparable production increases.

France had the highest wage cost increase at 12.5 percent with West Germany second at 10.5 percent. The increase was 10 percent in the Netherlands, 9 percent in Belgium and 7 percent in Italy.

## Labor Woes Hit U.K. Shipbuilders

By John M. Lee

LONDON, April 21 (NYT).—Two major British shipyards are facing acute financial and labor problems—Upper Clyde Shipbuilders of Clydebank, Scotland, and Harland & Wolff of Belfast, Northern Ireland.

Their common problem is one of soaring labor costs. The irony is that failure to control costs is hampering both yards at a time when the worldwide shipbuilding boom has given British builders their fattest order books in years.

Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, which narrowly averted liquidation last year after problems with the Queen Elizabeth II, is again threatening closure unless labor unions drop their resistance to a one-third cut in the manual workforce of 11,000.

A dispute delaying completion of the \$12 million ship Jervis Bay, already a year behind schedule at Upper Clyde's Govan yard, was resolved today when 1,200 boiler-makers voted to end a 13-day strike and overtime ban and to work all out to finish the vessel.

The owners of the ship, Overseas Containers Ltd., had threatened to tow away the ship for completion in Hamburg. Work is now expected to be finished by May 14.

Harland & Wolff, 25 percent owned by Aristotele Onassis, was on the verge of bankruptcy in 1969. A \$10 million loan from the Northern Ireland government and the appointment of a new chairman stabilized the company, and profitable operations had been reported.

In this came as a shock when, early this month, Sir John Mallabar, the 69-year-old government-appointed chairman, announced a \$9 million loss for 1969, the provision for a further

\$6.8 million loss on work in progress, and his own resignation.

Sir John laid the blame on serious labor problems and rising costs. He took note of 17 work stoppages in the first two months of this year, a refusal to work overtime, a 48 percent increase in the weekly wage bill to a total \$490,000 from \$325,000 since he took over.

Roy Bradford, Northern Ireland's Commerce Minister, said there was no question of closing the yard, a mainstay of Belfast industrial life. But he warned that the company must establish itself in a profitable position.

The shipbuilding board has already provided much of the financing for a \$36 million expansion program that has given Harland & Wolff the most modern dock for building superliners in Europe. Further financing is expected.

The problems on the Upper Clyde are more complex. Last spring, the government extended \$21.6 million to the tottering company in loans and grants and said, "Not a penny more."

Last fall, it extended almost \$15 million more. It was the British government that prodded four financially-ailing merchant shipyards and one prospering naval shipyard, Yarrow Shipbuilders, into merger in 1968.

But the legacy of quarrelsome unions, bad management and underinvestment has proved extremely difficult to overcome.

A new dimension to this problem was added last week when Yarrow announced it was in negotiations to withdraw from the Upper Clyde group and merge with someone else.

For the moment, however, Upper Clyde managers keep scheduling one more climactic meeting with union officials to resolve the labor issue once and for all.

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## Volume Trudges Along

## Stock Prices Drift Lower; NYSE Index at 3-Year Low

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, April 21 (NYT).—The Dow Jones industrial average, upon the stock market, such as Street's favorite growth stocks, tilted lower today and both of them lost ground.

That performance, perhaps better than anything else, illustrates the dreary tone of a market that watched, for the 14th straight session, declines outnumber advances on the New York Stock Exchange.

Run-of-the-mill issues, as well as glamour stocks, continued to retreat. The result was that the Big Board's composite index of all listed stocks slumped to its lowest level since January, 1967.

It was a day when some brokers with little more than time on their hands compared the current 18-month slide in stock prices to the 1963 market break. "This slow, steady erosion really gets to you," confided one analyst. "It's drip-drip-drip."

The battle between IBM and Xerox—the two most popular issues in the portfolios of investment companies at the end of 1969—put Xerox at the top of the active list. It fell 1 5/8 to 85 3/8. IBM dropped 3 1/2 to 321.

The market displayed its best tone in the opening hour, but by noon it had begun a gradual decline. Prices were poorest at the close.

The exchange's composite index lost 0.25 to finish at 47.14. The Dow Jones industrial average, ahead by more than 3 at 10:30 a.m., ended at 725.11 with a loss of 3.36. Its closing low for 1970, as well as for the last six years, was marked on Jan. 30 at 744.06.

Volume trudged along at 8.49 million shares, or below the "break-even" point for the typical member firm on the Big Board.

At the outset, the market was buoyed by two forces. One was a spillover rally from yesterday afternoon in anticipation of short-interest figures released for the latest month. Total short interest showed a slight gain.

Another plus factor in early trading was President Nixon's pledge to withdraw 150,000 additional troops from Vietnam over the next year.

A year or two ago, when Viet-

## Chrysler Says It Is Operating Profitably Today

DETROIT, April 21 (Special).—Chrysler Corp. assured stockholders today that it is "operating profitably today," but refused to estimate whether the next quarter as a whole would be a money-making one.

Chrysler said it is recalling 1,500 workers who had been on indefinite layoff.

There will still be some 7,800 Chrysler workers on indefinite layoff after the call-back.

The company yesterday announced a loss of \$29.4 million, second only to a \$34.7 million loss registered by Chrysler in the 1959 third quarter.

## Durable Goods Orders Return to Downside in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 21 (Reuters).—Durable goods orders fell 1.5 percent, or \$600 million (seasonally adjusted) in March, to \$28.1 billion from February's upward revised \$29.7 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

The downturn reversed a February increase, which in turn had followed four successive monthly declines.

Durable goods shipments also fell by \$600 million to \$29.8 billion in March from February's \$30.4 billion. The backlog of unfilled orders dropped by \$700 million to \$34.1 billion during March.

New orders in machinery industries and in transportation both declined \$400 million last month. Orders for defense products fell \$300 million, but household durable orders held about steady.

## Hearings on Bank Bill

WASHINGTON, April 21 (Reuters).—The Senate Banking Committee will open hearings on a bill to regulate one-bank holding companies May 13, Sen. John Sparkman D., Ala., announced today. The bill has been opposed by the banking industry.

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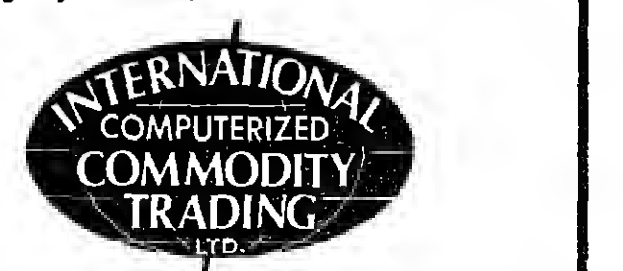
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The investment objective of the Fund is to seek continuing growth of its total assets. The Fund also intends to make use of normal mortgage and borrowing facilities. The Fund has retained a strong professional advisory team—the Baillien Allard Group in Australia, and Knight Frank & Rutley, international real estate consultants. Terms have already been agreed for the acquisition of valuable and potentially high-yielding commercial investments in Melbourne and Sydney. These investments have yet to be completed and are not included in the calculation of the Fund's net asset value—investment may thus still be made at the original subscription price.

The second offer of shares is now open and will close on 15 May 1970. The Fund's Brokers are Colegrave & Co., Hamilton House, 1 Temple Avenue, London E.C.4, and Govett Soas & Co., 22 Austin Friars, London E.C.6.

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## European Gold Markets

London	Open	Close	Change
1970	35.85	35.87	+0.02
1969	35.85	35.87	+0.02
Paris (12.5 kilo)	30.12	30.13	+0.01
O.S. dollars per ounce			

## Market Summary

Most Active—New York

April 21, 1970

Volume, 15 stocks, 1,257,500 shares.

Ratio, 10 stocks, 14.8 percent.

Average price, 15 stocks, \$37.50.

New 1970: 15 stocks, 1,257,500 shares.

Issues traded in: 1,558.

Advances: 818; declines: 780; unchanged: 818.

N.Y. Stock Index: 47.14 —0.25; Industrial: 47.14 —0.25; Utility: 25.04 —0.21; Finance: 62.79 —0.07.

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Ratio, 10 stocks, 14.8 percent.

Average price, 15 stocks, \$37.50.

New 1970: 15 stocks, 1,257,500 shares.

Issues traded in: 1,558.

Advances: 818; declines: 780; unchanged: 818.

N.Y. Stock Index: 47.14 —0.25; Industrial: 47.14 —0.25; Utility: 25.04 —0.21; Finance: 62.79 —0.07.

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds
High Low Div. in 3	High Low Div. in 3	High Low Div. in 3	High Low Div. in 3	High Low Div. in 3	High Low Div. in 3
1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds
1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds

## European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices)

in local currencies

Amsterdam	Brussels	Milan	Paris	Düsseldorf	London
AKZO..... 517	Arbed..... 4,470	Alitalia..... 3,075	AEG..... 221	Anglo-Amco..... 66/4	Anglo-Amco..... 66/4
Alkerm..... 517	Arbed..... 4,470	Alitalia..... 3,075	AEG..... 221	Anglo-Amco..... 66/4	Anglo-Amco..... 66/4
Alkerm..... 517	Arbed..... 4,470	Alitalia..... 3,075	AEG..... 221	Anglo-Amco..... 66/4	Anglo-Amco..... 66/4

## What a good time...



for the good taste of a Kent.



## Foreign Stock Indexes

	1978			
	Yest.	Prev.	Hgh. Lo.	1978
Amsterdam.....	139.8	132.0	233.0	218.0
Brussels ....	82.22	82.47	82.01	81.01
Frankfurt.....	152.43	151.19	160.15	147.00
London 20.....	265.1	805.1	422.4	385.0
London 500.....	145.06	147.63	182.27	147.00
Milan .....	72.28	78.51	78.40	89.00
Paris .....	98.81	98.1	107.3	99.00
Sydney .....	543.10	540.40	603.48	558.00
Tokyo (M).....	181.67	131.72	183.79	172.00
Tokyo (C).....	2469.64	2470.67	2552.65	2263.00
	7.4	371.1	280.0	311.0

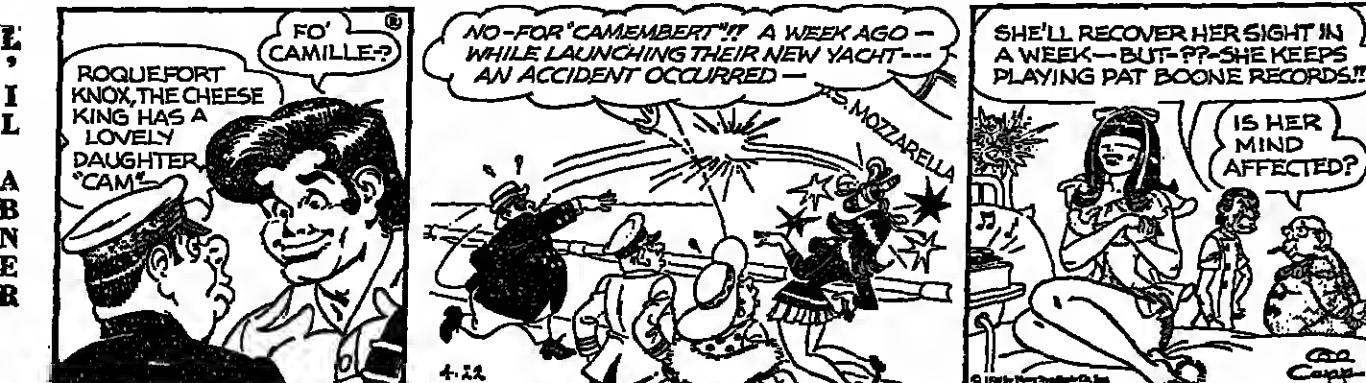












## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North chose to open one club instead of the normal one no-trump. South also chose a slightly unusual route, responding one heart and concealing his long diamond suit.

The bidding continued as shown in the diagram, with South jumping to two no-trump over the one-spade rebid. It is hard to say whether this jump was intended to be forcing; there are two schools of thought on this point, and the South hand would qualify in either style.

South's bidding achieved the intended result when West led the diamond six, giving South a trick. With the heart and club suits both breaking favorably, the declarer was headed for 11 tricks and came close to making 12 for a complete top score.

The declarer won the first trick with the diamond seven, led to the diamond ace, and played clubs. On the fourth round of the suit he threw a diamond and both defenders parted with spades. Three heart winners were taken, leaving South on lead in this position:

NORTH (D)		EAST	
♠ K842	♥ 10	♠ A3	♥ A3
♦ Q109	♣ 10	♦ K853	♣ 103
♣ 1086	♣ 1086	♣ 1086	♣ 1086
♣ 1086	♣ 1086	♣ 1086	♣ 1086

On the lead of the last heart West had a problem. He rose to the occasion by throwing the spade queen, and when South then led a spade East was able to overtake his partner's ten and make two tricks, holding the declarer to two overtricks.

West had parted with the spade ten there would have been no escape for the defense in the diagrammed situation.

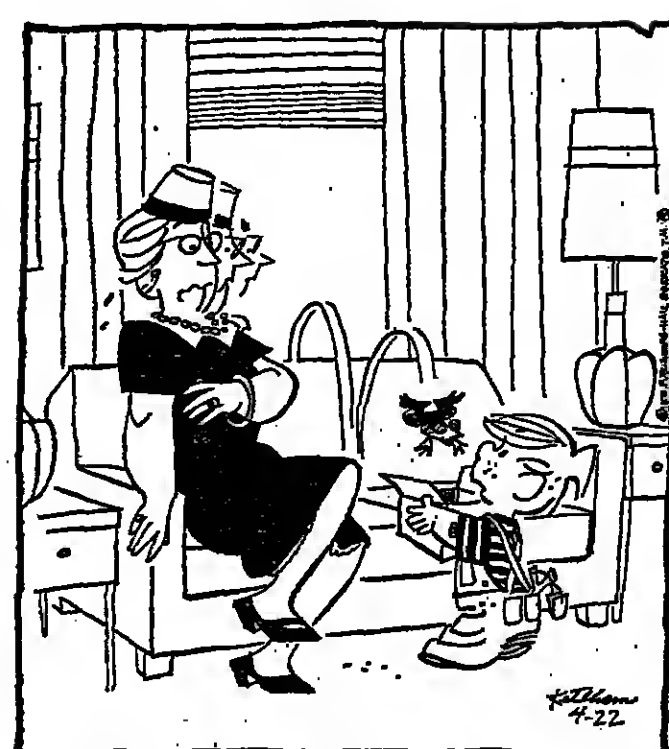
Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

NORTH		EAST	
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♦ Q109	♣ 10	♦ K853	♣ 103
♣ 1086	♣ 1086	♣ 1086	♣ 1086
♣ 1086	♣ 1086	♣ 1086	♣ 1086

Solution to Previous Puzzle

CAFT	CREAN	ALDA
OMAR	RANGE	STED
MAGI	INTRECHIPS	
THEMIST	ANTICAMIA	
ESVOPIE	SOME	
LOADED	PERCH	
SQUINT	GOT	DALE
HUN	TEARGAS	RAM
PASS	DEO	KORYMA
TYRES	CORRECE	
SPINNING	WISHESOME	
VEHICLE	DRONE	UNIT
ABEL	DRONE	UNIT
RADE	ETNAIS	ELISE

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOPEN

INARG

KINIBI

RAYVOS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: DELVE FIFTY TRIPLE INLAID

Answer: Why the results of his physical were music to his ears—HE WAS FIT AS A FIDDLE

## BOOKS

## THE LOSS OF EL DORADO

By V. S. Naipaul. Knopf. 352 pp. \$7.50.

Reviewed by J. H. Plumb

THIS is a remarkable book. It is history by a sensitive and highly intelligent novelist and as remote from professional history as one can imagine. And yet it often presents truths about society that are both more profound and more moving.

Recently professional historians with a radical bent have directed their analytical gaze on the Caribbean and the nature of its slave societies. Here and there, as in Orlando Patterson's study of Jamaica, "The Sociology of Slavery," bitter facts emerge to startle the heart and fill one with fury at the thought of the bestiality and brutality with which black slaves were treated.

But in most studies of Caribbean slavery, it is the intellect that is engaged, alert to the comparative situations, aware of the sociological analysis. These preoccupations blot out the empathy needed to realize the searing pain that racked and tortured slaves caught in the evils of vindictive punishment inflicted by frightened whites. Pain and torture, however, are not the only aspects of this complex Caribbean world that lead to loss of their humanity in professional studies; so does the fantasy and the illusion, the boredom, the hopelessness which influenced black as well as white in these colonial backwaters.

V. S. Naipaul is concerned with the island in which he grew up, Trinidad, "the jag end of the world," which had been Spanish conquistadors and Sir Walter Raleigh alike. To them it was the gateway to El Dorado, the mythical kingdom that lay in the mountains beyond the jungles of Guyana, a land where gold was more common than cloth.

This dream of a distant greed drew Berrio, the conquistador, at the age of 60 into fantastic journeys through the rivers, swamps and jungles of the Orinoco; his was a personal heroism that matched a Cortes or a Diaz.

Sir Walter Raleigh dreamed a dream of a mixed Anglo-Indian empire in a paradisaical world of exotic beauty—the two races mingling blood as well as culture and wealth. It ended like Berrio's in frustration and death.

These grandiose illusions produced only a cordial reality—an unprofitable and unwieldy backward fragment of the Spanish empire where the Indians were steadily exterminated and replaced by African blacks. Trinidad drifted on, with little profit to colonists.

The bulk of Naipaul's book deals with Trinidad after 1870, when the British occupied it in order to use it as a springboard for the revolution in South America which was to open up to them vast opportunities for trade—another fantasy of greed that was dispelled by the wilder fantasies of the Venezuelan conspirators.

But the British brought complexity to Trinidad, complexity and continued suffering for the blacks. French emigrés from Martinique and Guadeloupe brought in their Negroes and their horrifying punishments for poisoning, suspected or real—Negroes quartered, the living tied to the dead and burned. Flogging and torture became a daily routine.

The governor, Picton, a savage, brutal, direct man, hanged German mercenaries as well as blacks for the sake of authority and discipline. He loved money. He was infatuated with his mulatto mistress, who treated her blacks with a ferocity that he would have admired. He was hard-hearted, ruthless, greedy for money, yet as Naipaul realizes, even grimmer for fame, for warlike action. As the prospect of revolution in South America ebbed and flowed, Picton was caught in a stranglehold of personal frustration that erupted in violence. He, too, possessed a dream that was only realized when he led his troops through the breach against the murderous fire at Badajoz and got himself killed at Waterloo.

Picton in Trinidad was but one face of British rule, the commissioner, Fullerton, regularity, order, imperial rule, he was sympathetic to the abolition of slavery and preferred a Trinidad of small holders, white, mulatto, it need be black, firmly ruled, but protected in basic human rights.

The fall at Fort of Spain horrified him, the barbaric inflicted on Negro and mulatto enraged him. These things gave purpose and direction to the almost paranoid hatred of Picton which he conceived in first meeting him.

What a story and what a writer! Not only are the personalities vivid, but also they are realized in all their complexity—their dreams made a moving as their brutalities are horrifying. Nothing is simple nothing is easy in this work which Naipaul recreates, except his exposition. Narrative, description, sudden stabs of analysis are handled with enviable dexterity.

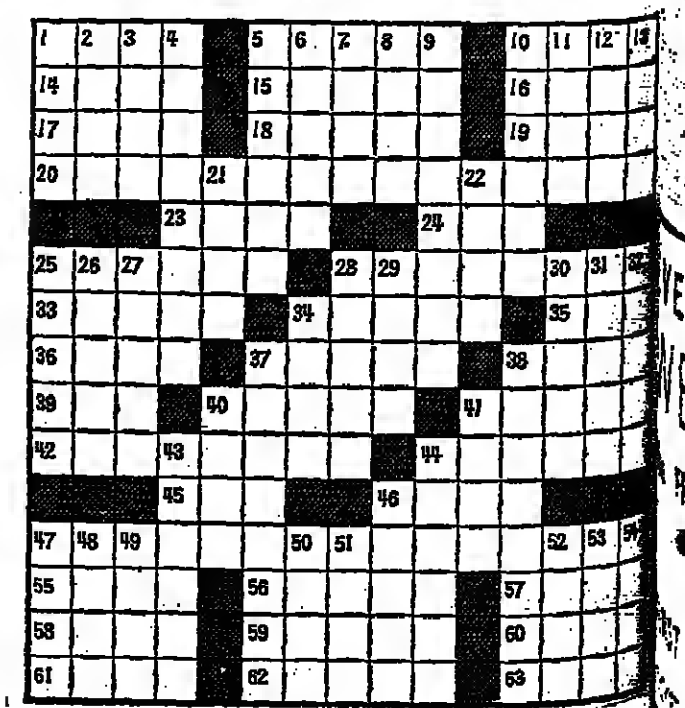
Professional historians shone read this book, ponder on it skills and techniques and on themselves as candidly as they can whether or not the truth about men and societies in time is not more forcibly, more convincingly conveyed than in the limited and rigid technique which now dominate the writing of history. One can only hope that "The Loss of El Dorado" will be widely read. It is a remarkable achievement—intellect, humane, brilliantly written.

J. H. Plumb is a professor of modern English history at Christ's College, Cambridge. His latest book is "The Death of the Past." He wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

## CROSSWORD

By Will Wren

ACROSS					
1	Delaware Water and generation	44	Triangular sail	13	Phyllis Diller, for one
5	"— Triste"	46	Gluttons	21	Deer
10	Word on a French invitation	47	Shows strength	22	Protection
14	Army division	55	In the same place; abbr.	25	Shine
15	Once more	56	Gaseous element	26	Medium of communication
16	Volcanic matter	57	Homme's friend	27	Acid of dietary importance
17	Plateau	58	Blab	28	Hawthorne's birthplace
18	Cape	59	All — piece	29	Waste allowance
19	Actor Aida	60	Ball team	30	Reinquin
20	Be formal	61	Trifling	31	Acquiesce
23	Fishing boat	62	Watched in a way	32	Long for
24	Self esteem	63	Small amount	34	So long
25	Napa Valley products			37	Movie script
28	"— to the Stars"			38	Leave as is
33	Monks			39	Sashes
34	Queen of Hearts' specialty	1	Tree exudations	41	Hangs behind
35	Sensitive point for many	2	Dill	43	Obelisk
36	Work on copy	3	Endangered tower	44	Depicted
37	Subjects of ads	4	Hold firm	46	Liable
38	Item for Trevi fountain	5	Depressed condition	47	Monkey
39	One: Scot	6	Kind of newspaper column	48	Retired
40	Musical group	7	Nonprofessional	49	Deleta, as new paper type
41	Pry	8	Term in math	50	Long tooth
42	Lovers' light	9	Begs	51	Baal
		10	Noise	52	Moslem prince
		11	Aureole	53	— Leads
		12	Man's name	54	O'Neill herdm
				54	Consider





## Gain NBA Finals for First Time in 17 Years

## Knicks Perfect, Cash In Bucks, 4-1

By Leonard Koppett

NEW YORK, April 21 (UPI)—Perfection was the only appropriate word for the way the New York Knicks played basketball last night. They crushed the Milwaukee Bucks, 132-99, with so dominating a display of shooting, passing, moving, sniping and team cohesion that their style overshadowed the significance of a historic victory.

By winning, they eliminated the Bucks' four games to one, from the next-to-last round of the National Basketball Association playoffs, and qualified for the championship round against the Los Angeles Lakers.

It is 17 years since a Knick team reached the playoff finals, and this will be the first time it enjoys the advantage of having the odd game at home. The series will begin at Madison Square Garden on Friday night, and if it goes the full seven games it will end there on Friday, May 8.

## Low Beached

For the capacity crowd of 19,000, many of whom could remember the seven straight years in last place, and the playoff disappointments of the last three years, the entire occasion was euphoric. The team that had thrived during a record 18-game winning streak last fall was back in that peak form, and more.

Low Alexander, the opponent so legitimately feared, was humiliated

and driven to the bench within three quarters. The maneuver that stuns the heart of the New York Knicks fan most violent, the give-and-go, was executed again and again with physical brilliance and mental rapport just short of psychic.

When it was all over, Willis Reed had 32 points, Dick Barnett 27, Bill Bradley 26, Dave DeBusschere 16 and Walt Frazier only 3—but Frazier was no less a part of the victory than any of the others. He, as much as anyone, was the mainspring of a defense that converted 21 Milwaukee turnovers in the first three periods into 35 Knick points.

It was Barnett who touched off the fuse. Milwaukee scored the first 4 points, but then the 35-year-old left-hander, who has been the Knicks' chief outside threat in recent years, started hitting his peculiar, deadly, awkward-looking shots.

He hit three in a row from well out, watched DeBusschere make a 3-pointer on a rebound, and got a 3-pointer himself after connecting with a fall-away 20-footer. He now had 9 points, in less than three minutes, and the Knicks had a 12-6 lead.

## No Looking Back

By the end of the first quarter, it was 35-19, and Barnett had 16 points. In the second period, Reed and Bradley started doing the damage, together and individually,

and within a couple of minutes the score was 45-21. At half-time the margin was 69-45, and would have been 2 points bigger if not for a wild, 55-foot hook shot by Guy Rogers that went in at the buzzer.

In Milwaukee on Sunday, the Bucks had trailed by 20 at half-time but then frightened the Knicks by roaring back to within 3 points before being beaten back in the final period. This time, there were no rallies. The Knicks ran the lead up to 29 points, took a deep breath, and made it 31 at 9:09 with 4:45 to go.

Aldridge, who had scored 27 points, was taken out with 2:11 to go in the period and the score 95-66. It was 101-72 going into the fourth quarter and reached 40 points, 117-77, in the middle of the period.

Each Knick regular was removed to a standing ovation, and when Bill Hockett was not allowed to play, an announcement that he had an ankle injury had to be made to quiet the ecstatic but insatiable crowd.

## Chase Down Stars

LOS ANGELES, April 21 (UPI)—The Dallas Chaparrals staved off a Los Angeles Stars rally last night for a 116-104 victory to take a 2-1 lead in their best-of-seven ABA Western Division semi-final play-offs. Mack Calvin scored 9 points in the fourth period to ignite a rally as Los Angeles closed a 92-71 deficit

## Haywood, Barry Head ABA Stars

NEW YORK, April 21 (UPI)—Spencer Haywood, who gave up a year of college eligibility to begin his pro career, and Rick Barry, a refugee from the rival National Basketball Association, headed the American Basketball Association all-star squad announced yesterday by commissioner Jack Dolph.

Haywood, a 6-foot-9 225-pound forward for the Denver Rockets, left Detroit University to become the top scorer and rookie of the year in the ABA this season. Barry, 6-7, 215-pound forward for the Washington Caps, is a former NBA All-star and finished the 1969-70 season as the league's second highest scorer despite an early-season injury which sidelined him for several weeks.

Joining Haywood and Barry on the first team were Mel Daniels of Indiana and guards Bob Verba of Carolina and Larry Jones of Denver.

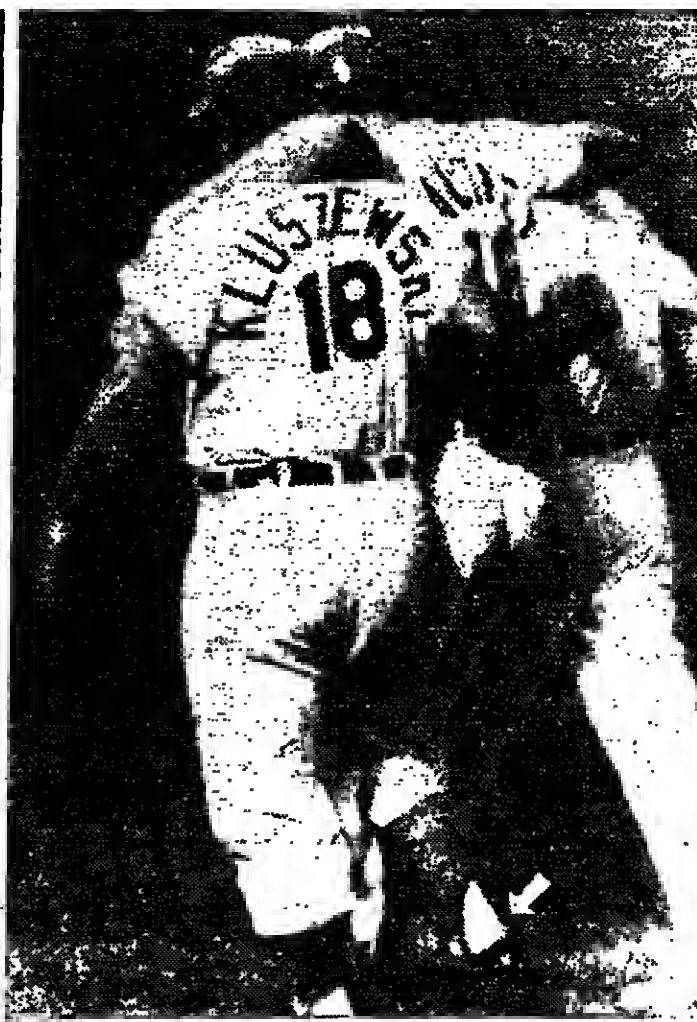
The second team consists of Roger Brown and Bob Netolicky, both of Indiana, as forwards, Red Robbins of New Orleans at center and Louie Dampier of Kentucky and Don Freeman of Miami as guards. The squads were picked by sportscasters covering the ABA.

## NBA Defensive Team

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Walt Frazier, the New York Knicks' ball-hawking backcourt man, once again leads the National Basketball Association's all-defensive team, announced today by commissioner Walter Kennedy.

Frazier, polling 27 of a possible 38 points in the second annual poll, was the top vote getter for the second straight year. Joining Frazier are center Willis Reed, 18 points, and forward Dave DeBusschere, 24, of the Knicks, the top defensive team in the league: Gus Johnson of Baltimore, 17, at forward, and Jerry West of Los Angeles, 22, in the back court.

The second team was Lew Alcindor of Milwaukee, 11; John Havlicek of Boston, 9; Joe Caldwell of Atlanta, 6; Bill Bridges of Atlanta, 7, and Jerry Sloan of Chicago, 5.



RED LEG—Jim Maloney is carried off field by Cincinnati coach Ted Kluszewski and trainer Bill Cooper after Red hurler ruptured Achilles tendon in left heel (arrow) while running out grounder last week. Maloney will be lost to pitching-poor Reds for two months.

## Head Is Forced to Five Sets Before Beating No. 3 Italian

ROME, April 21 (UPI)—America's Billie Jean King and Julie Heldman scored easy second-round victories at the Italian Open tennis championships today, while veteran Lew Hoad of Australia rallied from two sets down to defeat Aussie Phil Dent, 4-6, 2-6, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3.

Hoad, a last-minute substitute for ailing Stan Smith of Pasadena, Calif., as the No. 1 seed, outlasted the third-ranked Italian Massimo Di Domenico, 3-6, 7-9, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, in a 3 1/2-hour match.

The 35-year-old Aussie pro, now in semi-retirement because of a back ailment, he operates a tennis farm in Spain—broke service in the ninth game of the fifth set and then served out the match.

Mrs. King, who took over the top-seeded women's position from Miss Heldman with her last-minute entry, didn't even take off her warm-up jacket in breezing past Grazia Perina of Italy, 6-1, 6-2.

Third-seeded Kerry Melville of Australia, fourth-seeded Virginia Wade of Britain and fifth-seeded Karen Krantzke of Australia each crushed their opponents—Pan Agosti of the United States, Monica Giorgi of Italy and Lesley

McKinnon of Australia. The defending champion, had an equally easy time downing Maria Guzman of Ecuador, 6-2, 6-0.

Belgian racing driver Jacky Ickx is expected to compete in the 1,000 kilometer Monza endurance race for prototypes and sports cars Saturday despite burns he suffered in an accident during the Grand Prix of Spain Formula One race last Sunday. Organizers of the Monza race, fourth event counting toward the world manufacturers' championship, said they had received word that Ickx might give up because of injuries suffered when his Ferrari went off the Spanish track and caught fire. In Monza, the Belgian ace will drive an official Ferrari 512-S model and team with Peter Schetty of Switzerland.

## The Scoreboard

BOSTON.—At London, Joe Bugner, British heavyweight, upset opponent of German, Sweden, over eight rounds. The fight was the decision of English referee Billy Walker, who scored 30-34 points for Bugner against 39-14 for Patterson, the younger brother of Phil Patterson.

SOFTBALL.—At Paris, the France team split a Franco-American League double-header with the Moroccan Phoenix.

At London, Joe Bugner, British heavyweight, upset opponent of German, Sweden, over eight rounds. The fight was the decision of English referee Billy Walker, who scored 30-34 points for Bugner against 39-14 for Patterson, the younger brother of Phil Patterson.

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## Reds Win Again Stargell Ends Slump, Pirates Down Astros

PITTSBURGH, April 21 (UPI)—a man was out and coasted to an 11-2 victory over Washington, Ron Woods added a three-run homer for the Yankees in the seventh inning.

Stargell, who hit .307 last season, came into the game with a .027 average. But his sacrifice fly in the first inning and his tape-measure homer over the right-field roof at Forbes Field accounted for all the Pirates runs off Jim Bouton, who lost a pitching duel to Dock Ellis.

Reds 6, Braves 2  
Johnny Bench, Hal McRae and Tony Perez homered to power Cincinnati to a 6-2 victory over Atlanta as the Reds continued their steady pull away from their National League West rivals. Jim Merritt pitched a six-hitter to register his third victory as Cincinnati moved to a four-game lead by winning the sixth of his last seven games.

Angels 5, Brewers 4  
In the American League, Roger Repoz singled with one out in the tenth inning to drive home Alex Johnson for a 5-4 California victory over Milwaukee. It was the Brewers' fifth straight defeat.

Royals 4, Athletics 2  
Ed Kirkpatrick tripled and scored on a throwing error by catcher Dave Duncan and Bob Oliver hit his second homer of the game in the 11th inning to give Kansas City a 4-2 victory over Oakland. Kirkpatrick tripled off the left-centerfield fence with one out off Diego Segui and Amos Otis walked. Otis stole second and, when Duncan threw the ball wildly into centerfield, Kirkpatrick scored the winning run. Oliver later hit his homer for an insurance run.

Yankees 11, Senators 2  
New York, sparked by Danny Cater's three-run homer, built a 6-0 lead in the first inning before

Los Angeles closed a 92-71 deficit over Robertson rejected the trade under a clause in his contract that enabled him to veto any deal involving him.

It then was certain that Robertson would not play with the Royals next season and he and general manager Joe Aleson confirmed it. Coach Bob Cousy of the Royals decided he needed a good big man and was willing to give up Robertson for one.

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